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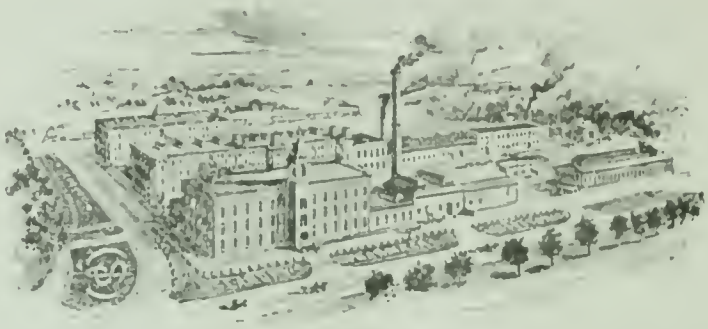

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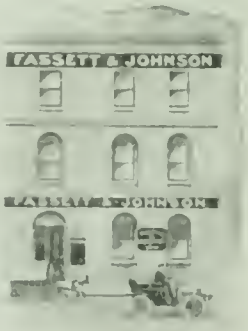

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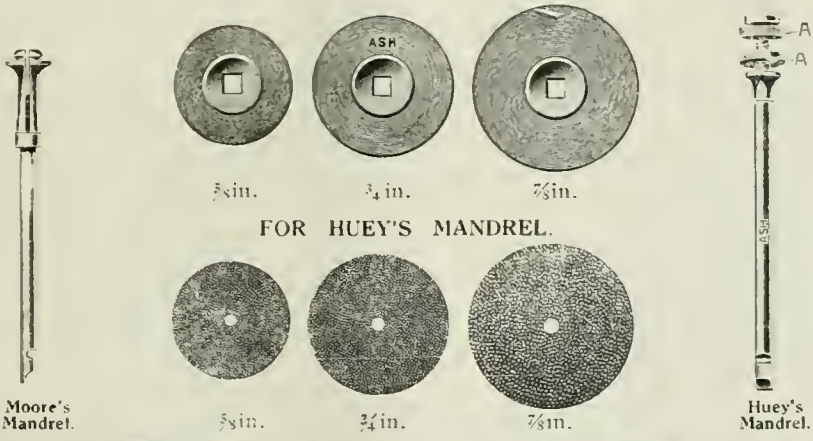

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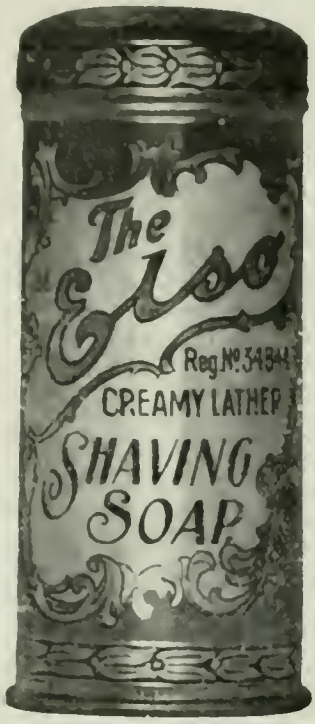

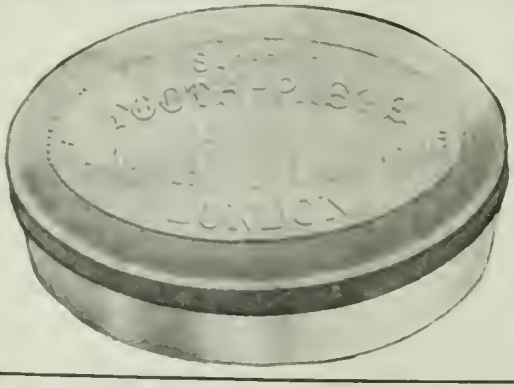

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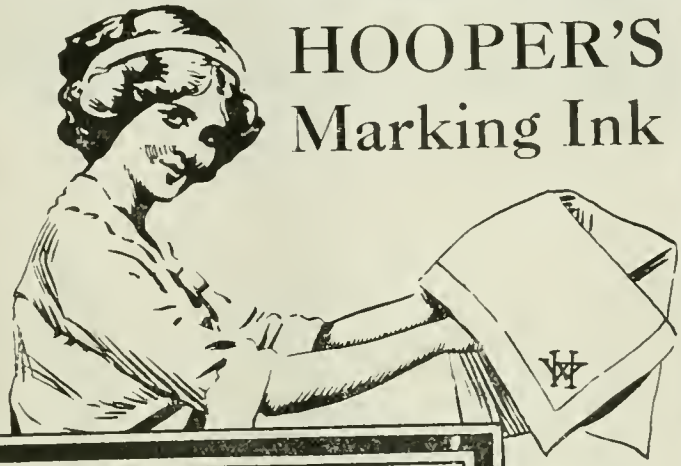

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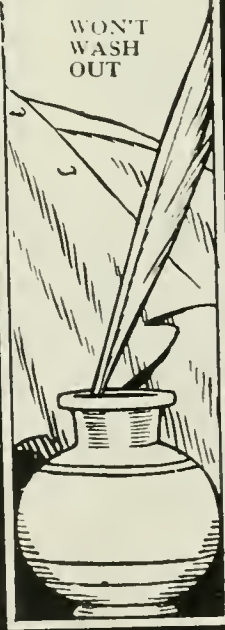

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 346. OCTOBER 20TH, 1914. Vol. XXIX.

Select Committee on Proprietary Medicines.

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT.

The report of the British Select Committee appointed to consider and inquire into the question of the sale of Patent and Proprietary Medicines and Medical Preparations and Appliances and Advertisements relating thereto, and to report what amendments, if any, in the law are necessary or desirable, was published in London on August 26. It deals with the law in foreign countries, in British Dominions, and in the United Kingdom, legal and official anomalies and curiosities, the inadequacy of existing laws, the press and secret remedies, the analysis of secret remedies, fraudulent claims, the trade in abortifacients, etc.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

After careful consideration of the evidence laid before them the Committee finds:—

(1) That there is a large and increasing sale in this country of patent and proprietary remedies and appliances and of medicated wines.

(2) That these remedies are of widely differing characters, comprising (a) genuine scientific preparations; (b) unobjectionable remedies for simple ailments; and (c) many secret remedies making grossly exaggerated claims of efficacy, causing injury by leading sick persons to delay in securing medical treatment, containing in disguise

large proportions of alcohol, sold for improper purposes, professing to cure diseases incurable by medication, or essentially and deliberately fraudulent.

(3) That this last-mentioned class (c) of remedies contains none which spring from therapeutical or medical knowledge, but that they are put upon the market by ignorant persons, and in many cases by cunning swindlers, who exploit for their own profit the apparently invincible credulity of the public.

(4) That this constitutes a grave and widespread public evil.

(5) That in British Dominions and foreign countries severe legal restrictions exist, and that there is a tendency still further to strengthen the law against these articles.

(6) That no Department of State and no public officer is charged with the duty of controlling the sale and advertisement of proprietary remedies in this country; that the Home Office and the Local Government Board are virtually powerless in this respect; that the Privy Council Office, though supposed to be specially concerned with the sale of drugs, has no initiative in the matter, and, in fact, it fulfils no useful function in this connection.

(7) That the existing law is chaotic and has proved inoperative, and that successful prosecution for fraud in the advertisement and sale of secret remedies is fraught with the greatest difficulty, though the Public Prosecutor has perhaps not sufficiently tested the powers of the existing law in respect to such cases.

(8) That consequently the traffic in secret remedies, except as regards scheduled poisons and the grosser forms of impropriety, is practically uncontrolled in this country.

(9) That this is an intolerable state of things, and that new legislation to deal with it rather than merely the amendment of existing laws is urgently needed in the public interest.

(10) That grave injury is caused to the public by the existing large sale of medicated wines.

(11) And that while, for reasons already given, it is not desirable to require the exhibition of formulae of every secret remedy, nevertheless it is improper that under the protection of the law enormous quantities of alleged remedies should be sold the composition of which is unknown to any person except the manufacturers of them; and that, therefore, the formulae of all secret remedies should be required to be communicated to a competent officer appointed under the authority of a Minister of State, but that such formulae should not be divulged to any other person except as hereinafter recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee, therefore, recommends —

(1) That the administration of the law governing the advertisement and sale of patent, secret, and proprietary medicines and appliances be coordinated and combined under the authority of one Department of State.

(2) That this administration be part of the functions of the Ministry of Public Health when such a Department is created, and that in the meanwhile it be undertaken by the Local Government Board.

(3) That a competent officer be appointed to this Department, with the duty of advising the Minister at the head of the Department concerned regarding the enforcement of the law in respect of these remedies.

(5) That there be established at the Department concerned a register of manufacturers, proprietors and importers of patent, secret, and proprietary remedies, and that every such person be required to apply for a certificate of registration and to furnish (a) the principal address of the responsible manufacturer or representative in this country, and (b) a list of the medicine or medicines proposed to be made or imported.

(6) That an exact and complete statement of the ingredients and the proportions of the same of every patent, secret, and proprietary remedy; of the contents other than wine, and the alcoholic strength of every medicated wine, and a full statement of the therapeutic claims made or to be made, and a specimen of every appliance for the cure of ailments other than recognised surgical appliances be furnished to this Department, such information not to be disclosed except as hereinafter recommended, the Department to control such statement, at their discretion, by analyses made confidentially by the Government chemist.

(7) That a special Court or Commission be constituted with power to permit or to prohibit in the public interest, or on the ground of non-compliance with the law, the sale and advertisement of any patent, secret, or proprietary remedy or appliance, and that the Commission appointed for the purpose be a judicial authority, such as a

metropolitan police magistrate sitting with two assessors, one appointed by the Department and the other by some such body as the London Chamber of Commerce.

(8) That the President of the Local Government Board (or Minister of Health) have power to institute the necessary proceedings to enforce compliance with the law, the sale and advertisement of any patent, secret, or proprietary remedy or appliance.

(9) That a registration number be assigned to every remedy permitted to be sold, and that every bottle or package of it be required to bear the imprint "R.N. . ." (with the number), and that no other words referring to the registration be permitted.

(10) That in the case of a remedy the sale of which is prohibited the proprietor or manufacturer be entitled to appeal to the High Court against the prohibition.

(11) That the Department be empowered to require the name and proportion of any poisonous or potent drug forming an ingredient of any remedy to be exhibited upon the label.

(12) That inspectors be placed at the disposal of the Department to examine advertisements and observe the sale of proprietary remedies and appliances.

(13) That an annual fee be payable in respect of every registration number issued.

The Committee further recommend the following legislative enactments:—

(1) That every medicated wine and every proprietary remedy containing more alcohol than that required for pharmacological purposes be required to state upon the label the proportion of alcohol contained in it.

(2) That the advertisement and sale (except the sale by a doctor's order) of medicines purporting to cure the following diseases be prohibited:—

Cancer, Diabetes, Locomotor Ataxy, Consumption, Paralysis, Bright's Disease, Lupus, Fits, Rupture (without operation or appliance), Deafness, Epilepsy.

(3) That all advertisements of remedies for diseases arising from sexual intercourse or referring to sexual weakness be prohibited.

(4) That all advertisements likely to suggest that a medicine is an abortifacient be prohibited.

(5) That it be a breach of the law to change the composition of a remedy without informing the Department of the proposed change.

(6) That fancy names for recognised drugs be subject to regulation.

(7) That the period of validity of a name used as a trade mark for a drug be limited, as in the case of patents and copyrights.

(8) That it be a breach of the law to give a false trade description of any remedy, and that the following be a definition of a false trade description:—"A statement, design, or device regarding any article or preparation, or the drugs or ingredients or substances contained therein, or the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, which is false or misleading in any particular." And that the onus of proof that he had reasonable ground for belief in the truth of any statement by him regarding a remedy be placed upon the manufacturer or proprietor of such remedy.

(9) That it be a breach of the law—

(a) To enclose with one remedy printed matter recommending another remedy.

(b) To invite sufferers from any ailment to correspond with the vendor of a remedy.

(c) To make use of the name of a fictitious person in connection with a remedy. (But it should be within the power of the Department to permit the exemption of an old-established remedy from this provision.)

(d) To make use of fictitious testimonials.

(e) To publish a recommendation of a secret remedy by a medical practitioner unless his or her full name, qualifications, and address be given.

(f) To promise to return money paid if a cure is not effected.

In conclusion, the Committee believes that departmental and legislative action as outlined above will not inflict injustice upon any patent or proprietary medicine or appliance; that it will, alike by its operative and its deterrent effect, afford the public efficient and urgently needed protection against injury and fraud; and that no measures of a smaller scope will secure this result.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 6, 1914.

WAR CONDITIONS.

Normal conditions of trade have entirely disappeared under the exigencies of the present grave situation. Probably no business has been more upset than that dealing with the supply of drugs and chemicals. Dependence on German industry has been so complete that now a crisis has arisen everything is demoralised. All sorts of suggestions are being made to get over difficulties which have been created by the war, and the practical adaptability of British manufacturers to the altered conditions will no doubt bear fruit in time. Meanwhile, there is a great outcry against all goods made in Germany, the effect of which will be that drugs and chemicals and druggists' sundries which can claim to be "all British made" will find a preferential market. As hearing on increased supplies from the Continent, the interesting suggestion has been made that British workmen should be sent to France to keep some of her factories going whilst their own men are with the colours. Whether this will eventuate in anything remains to be seen.

Early in the war, the British Government issued the following statement:—"We understand that information has come into the possession of the Government indicating that speculative purchases are taking place of certain drugs of value to the community, the supply of which is at present limited. The Government are proposing to extend to drugs the Act which enables the Board of Trade during the present war to take possession of food-stuffs in the public interest. Buyers and sellers of drugs would be wise to take warning that in any transactions at artificially inflated prices they are incurring grave financial risks." This notification was published in order to stem the trade of speculative buying which had set in, and it had an immediate deterrent effect. Wholesale houses have had a trying time in endeavouring to discourage the purchase of more than immediate supplies. Indeed urgency demanded that only minimum quantities should be supplied to any one client.

Retail pharmacists were, of course, compelled to put up prices to the public in a very considerable number of cases. In some instances, the public regarded the movement as a species of extortion and as a terribly unpatriotic thing to do. This danger had to be met, and it was met promptly and thoroughly by the instrumentality of the organised associations of the country. In every area in the kingdom the representative local body of pharmacists furnished to the local press explanations of the grave difficulties experienced by chemists and druggists in carrying on their important duties to the public and the causes which made it impossible to supply certain preparations at all and others only at an enhanced price. The point kept in view by the officials at Bloomsbury Square was that the public had to be educated in the serious problems which a European war had brought to the man behind the dispensing counter, and the relation those problems bore to the public interest.

The President and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society have all along been in close touch with the authorities. Of course, insurance dispensing soon became seriously affected. Negotiations took place with the Insurance Commissioners, who decided that prescriptions containing Acid. acetyl-sal., Acid salicylic, Salicin, Sod. salicyl, Tr. colchicum sod. sal., Acid hydrobrom. dil., Ammon. brom., Potass. brom., Sod. brom., Bismuth carb., Bismuth oxid., Bismuth salicyl., Bismuth subgal., Bismuth subnit., Liq. bismuth et ammon. cit., were to be put on one side, and kept separate from other Insurance Act prescriptions, pending adjustment later on.

Mr. Edmund White, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, addressed doctors and chemists through the medium of the press drawing attention to the desirability of employing sodium salts wherever possible instead of potassium salts. Mr. White pointed out that in England there was an unlimited supply of sodium carbonate, but that chemists depended for potassium carbonate almost entirely upon the mineral deposits of Germany, which were now closed to British buyers. Such salts, for example, as the acetate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bromide, carbonate, chlorate, citrate, formate, hydroxide, iodide, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate, and tartrate could be used in most cases either as the potassium or sodium salts. At the present rate of consumption, the available supplies of potassium compounds would soon be exhausted, but if the sodium salts were used in every possible case the supply of potassium salts, where such have any medicinal properties not possessed by the corresponding sodium salts, would last very much longer.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., in a letter to the "Times," pointed out that for many years they have manufactured in England several important alkaloids and their salts from raw material, some of which is grown at the Wellcome Materia Medica Farm at Dartford, the remainder being imported from various parts of the world. Amongst these alkaloids are atropine, emetine, eserine, hyoscyamine, hydrastine, hyoscine, pilocarpine, sparteine, etc. So long as the present supplies lasted, and thereafter if they could be replaced at normal rates, the firm stated that it was their intention to continue their sale at the prices prevailing before the war.

Mr. F. W. Gamble, a director of Messrs. Allen and Hanburys Limited, and an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society, wrote to the press in reference to the shortage of drugs. *Inter alia*, he said: "It is a curious situation that our soldiers, wounded by German lead and steel, should have to be cured by German drugs! Most of the drugs are only prevented from being made here by the difficulty of doing so without violating German patents—an obstacle that should not now arise."

So, altogether, pharmacists have been having an anxious time. Many of their assistants have joined the army as recruits, and from present appearances it looks as if more will be required. I hope that when next I write the situation will have become easier, for just at present it is the reverse of pleasant.

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA, 1914.

Publication of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914, is postponed indefinitely, and copies of the work were not accessible to the public for inspection at the offices of the General Medical Council as arranged for. In a notice issued by the Executive Committee of the Council on August 8, it is stated that in consequence of the outbreak of war since the public announcement of the forthcoming publication of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914, and in order to avoid any inconvenience that might be caused by changes in medical formulae at such a time, the publication has been indefinitely postponed.

NO STATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the House of Commons on August 15, Mr. C. Bathurst asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the Government had definitely decided to establish a State Medical service in connection with the National Health Insurance scheme.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who replied, said that the answer was in the negative. So, for the present at any rate, there is no fear of the nationalisation of pharmacy.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES UNDER THE N.I.A.

In the House of Commons on August 20, Mr. Wiles asked the honorable member for St. George's, as representing the Insurance Commissioners, if he was aware that the Insurance Commissioners had declined to allow the London Insurance Committee to supply trusses and other surgical appliances when ordered on medical advice for insured persons, and would he suggest that the Commissions should at once sanction the supply of such appliances as and when required.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied: The medical and surgical appliances which may be supplied as part of medical benefit are those prescribed in the Second Schedule to the Regulations. Neither the Commissioners nor the insurance committees have any power to sanction the provision of any appliances not included in the schedule. Under the schedule only bandages, gauzes, lints, wools, oiled silk, oiled paper, gutta percha tissue, adhesive plaster, ice-bags, splints, and catheters are included as medical and surgical appliances. I read some time ago in the "Journal" that Victorian pharmacists had conferred with the Friendly Society Dispensaries on this point. It is therefore interesting to note what are regarded as "medical and surgical appliances" by the Insurance Commissioners.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

U.F.S. Dispensaries.

Sir,—I think the thanks of the craft are due our leaders for their firm action in resisting the proposed amendment of the Friendly Societies Act to allow dispensaries to trade with the public. I have had some experience of dispensary methods, and can say that a good deal of surreptitious trading already goes on at some of these institutions. After having read the reports, I am satisfied that the better-class dispensaries do not want this "open trading." The whole agitation seems to have emanated from one or two dispensaries who are trying to drag the moderate section at their heels. Might I express my thanks to you also, Mr. Editor, for the tactful and consistent manner in which you have dealt with the situation.—Yours, etc.,

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Sir,—Might I suggest through your columns that the whole trading community might be apprised of the recent attempt of some of the smaller dispensaries to encroach on their privileges? If a meeting were called of all traders, and the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Manufactures were invoked, I feel sure the response would be ready and immediate. Representations from such an influential body could not be ignored by the Government. I have no quarrel with the dispensaries, but when they attempt to take my living away, under the cloak of giving cheap goods to the public (which they are enabled to do because of their many privileges and exemptions from taxation), I feel it is time to enter an emphatic protest on behalf of the trading community, which contributes so much to the revenue of the country. —Yours, etc.,

GEELONG.

Ethics and Good Conduct.

Sir,—Having returned to Victoria after an absence of some years, I have been struck with the greatly improved status of pharmacy. Pharmacists now appear to understand one another better. They are more modern in their ideas. Their pharmacies are a credit to any country. Taken as a whole, the craft has a high conception of its responsibility, and its duty, as one of the custodians of the health of the people. My recent experience has shown that doubtful classes of business are turned down, and that ethical and moral considerations are given their proper place. This is as it should be, and I trust that all our pharmacists will continue to act in their relationship to the public in such a manner as will reflect honor on themselves and credit to their calling. A consistent regard for moral principles, if kept in mind by the craft as a whole, will do more for pharmacy in the long run than sordid considerations of gain. We belong to an ancient and honorable craft, and I trust that the high tradition set by many of those pioneers who have gone will never be forgotten, even in this commercial age. This letter may appear somewhat like a sermon. It is not intended as such. My motive is to urge those with whom ethical considerations have weight to continue to hold these in esteem, and by their influence seek to still further elevate the status of our profession.—Yours, etc.,

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with which is incorporated
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Editorial.

The Dispensary Question Again.

Thanks to the innate sense of justice possessed by the Government and legislature of Victoria, pharmacists have again cause to congratulate themselves that the proposal on the part of some of the Friendly Societies' Dispensaries that they should be allowed to enter into trading relations with the public has for the third time been rejected.

In fairness to most of the dispensaries, it must be credited to them that they have always been averse to entering into competition with outside traders. The expression of opinion given utterance to at the conference between the dispensaries and the P.D.L. last year clearly show that the action done on the part of the minority to keep open chemists' shop is not regarded favourably by the more moderate section.

It is to be hoped, in the interests of all concerned, that the matter will now be allowed to rest so far as any extension of powers is concerned, and that the various dispensaries will redeem the promises made at the conference referred to and adopt some uniform method to prevent abuse of their present privileges.

Pharmacists have been assured by other sections of the trading community that they are prepared to co-operate in any way desired to prevent the unfair competition which some of the dispensaries would like to see enforced, and in the interests of the dispensary movement and the pharmacists alike it is eminently desirable that the *modus vivendi* suggested at the conference held last year should be recognised and given effect to.

Chemists and Income Tax.

At various times, and particularly when discussions occur as to the desirability of dispensaries being allowed to sell to the public, in order that "cheaper medicine" may be obtained, statements have been made regarding the "enormous profits" which pharmacists make and the "exorbitant prices" charged by them.

Both in 1907 and 1908 this fallacy was exposed in official returns which were specially prepared by the Victorian Income Tax Office. In the 1907 returns it was shown that nearly one-third of the chemists actually in business in Victoria did not pay income tax at all. In 1908 the figures, although slightly improved, still showed a large number of retail pharmacists below the income tax limit.

During 1913 further returns were made available, and these are included in the following table:—

GROUP NO 3. PROFESSIONAL CHEMISTS.

Taxable Income.	No of Taxpayers.		Amount of Tax.		
	1908	1913	1907	1908	1913
£ to £	[illegible]	[illegible]	£792 16 9	£371 1 0	£302 1 0
£ and over	[illegible]	[illegible]	£753 [illegible]	£887 10 1	£822 11 8
	391	[illegible]	£1146 15 [illegible]	£1258 11 1	£1321 12 8

Taking the number of chemists actually in business on their own account as 470,

it will therefore be seen that, during 1913, no fewer than 199 earned less than £200. The average taxable income from personal exertion of the 271 chemists who paid income tax in 1913 was £359.

If anyone wants more convincing proof that chemists' incomes are disproportionately small, compared with other professions and trades, then he is welcome to it. For a business requiring such close personal attention, such special skill and knowledge, and fraught with such grave responsibility, the wonder is that the cost of medicine is not greater, and that chemists have for so long a time been content to give their services for so inadequate a reward.

The Month.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

It is hard to realise that the P.D.L. movement entered into the third year of its existence on October 1. In due course the annual report of the directors will be issued to the members. Formed for the special purpose of defending pharmacists against claims and aggressive movements affecting their rights, and also with the object of encouraging a feeling of loyalty amongst the members of the craft, the P.D.L. rapidly became an important factor in Australian pharmacy. By bringing new leaders into the field of active service, it opened up fresh influences which have greatly assisted those who, year in and year out, had cast upon them the responsibility of watching the position to see that no move detrimental to pharmacists was left unchallenged. That an organisation such as the P.D.L. deserves to be encouraged need not be emphasised at this stage, because there has been a wholehearted recognition of this in all parts of the Commonwealth. Pharmacists may look forward with confidence to another successful year, and rest assured that no step will be left unturned which is likely to result in permanent benefit to the craft as a whole.

Pharmaceutical Education.

We commend every pharmacist interested in the future welfare of his profession to read the article published in this issue on the War and its Lessons. Doubts have

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arisen from time to time as to whether the present system of pharmaceutical education has achieved the results hoped for by its advocates. The writer of the article, who is in a position to speak with authority, lays his hand on one of the weak spots of the apprenticeship system. He hints at another in the tendency to give academic work priority over practical work. These are matters worthy of serious consideration, and we would welcome the views of pharmaceutical teachers and examiners on the problems presented by our contributor.

Chinese Doctors and Herbalists.

It is surprising that public opinion has not interested itself more in the question of Chinese doctors, says the *Ballarat Courier* of September 23rd. It would be perhaps too much to say that nine out of every ten people in Ballarat have some sort of belief in the efficacy of the treatment given by these practitioners, but it is certain that a belief in them is very widely held, and that cases without number can be quoted in support of it. Chinese doctors do an immense business, and many people do not hesitate to say that for many complaints they prefer them to European doctors. On the other hand, the regular doctor turns a glassy eye upon his Chinese competitor, and regards with extreme disfavour any tendency on the part of his clients to resort to the medicines of the Chinese pharmacopœia. Some time ago there was a discussion on this subject at the Board of Health, when the chairman for the time being animadverted against Chinese doctors being allowed to treat certain diseases, and was confronted with the statement of some of his colleagues that their treatment was one that had proved to have good results. It is really a question of great public importance. The upholder of the M.D. asks if it is reasonable to suppose that a Chinaman, a man ignorant of anatomy—as no doubt some at any rate are—should know more about medicine than a man on whose education £1000—the sum which, whether correct or not, is generally mentioned in the argument—has been spent. It does not seem likely, it must be admitted. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The real question is not whether it is likely that a Chinese doctor can cure, but whether it is a fact that he can. Probably few would pin a whole-hearted faith to the Chinaman for all diseases, but there are not many who do not believe in him for some of them. If the Chinese doctor is an impostor; if, pretending to be able to cure, he does harm, he should not be allowed to practise. If he is not an impostor, if he is in possession of methods of treatment of superior efficacy to those used by the European doctor, the medical profession should pocket its pride, find them out, and adopt them. It is a question which might very well be investigated by a commission of inquiry, a commission composed of scientists and medical men, with a strong leavening of laymen, who would see to it that no consideration of professional bias were allowed to cloud the judgment of the tribunal. When so much attention is being given to the health of the community and all that affects it this is a question that might well commend itself to the attention of the Government, and whichever way it went the result could hardly fail to be productive of good. The matter is one on which we cannot afford to be ignorant.

Articles.

A Lesson of the War; and of Other Times.

By "Chemicus."

The military upheaval in Europe has exposed to the world the fact that the British Empire for many years has had to rely upon Germany for a large proportion of its so-called heavy chemicals, and practically entirely for synthetic drugs. This is a position which is neither creditable to our teaching institution, nor is it beneficial to the people.

Here in Australia we find ourselves not only having to purchase practically all our chemicals from overseas, but, what is more to our shame, we purchase also a large proportion of our galenical preparations from outside the Commonwealth. There is an old aphorism which says that when we want an article we want it very badly. Such is the case with us in regard to our chemical and galenical preparations to-day in Australia.

The cause is not difficult to find.

Our different Pharmacy Boards must be credited with having done much good work

in stimulating education, and have given their time ungrudgingly to their work. It is not, however, always the best men we get to serve on our Boards. Many excellent pharmacists are debarred from serving through their natural modesty; some, again, find the exigencies of their business completely block them from placing their services at the disposal of their fellow-craftsmen. Perhaps this is not to their credit, but there is much to be said in their favour.

The training and education of our young men call for reform. While there are many thoroughly competent men at present training apprentices, there are also many doing so, or rather neglecting to do so, who should be debarred as thoroughly incompetent. It has been my sad experience recently to meet with a young man who had served articles of apprenticeship who told me he had never made a pill. Badly trained and incompetent students have a grievance against their lot in life, and it is doubtful if they ever recover from it. It is from among this class of student we hear the ever-recurring refrain—*cui bono?*

It is certainly a fact that, given two men of equal ability, the one with an education must prove the better man. It behoves every young man to make himself efficient in whatever trade or profession he finds himself engaged in, and especially so in our own profession of pharmacy. General education has so far advanced to-day that there should be no place for the man so ignorant as not to recognise his own deficiencies. He is antiquated, useless and an encumbrance.

There are, doubtless, a large proportion of pharmacists in business to-day who in their particular class of trade do not find any advantage in their qualification beyond the piece of paper it entitles them to exhibit in their shops, indicating their professional status; but even these would find it to their advantage economically were they possessed of something more than the casual knowledge which was temporarily found sufficient for the supreme effort of successfully facing the ordeal of examination.

The three years' apprenticeship which the legislature of most of our States has fixed is more often than not a monstrous farce, a case of the blind leading the blind, and the youth is often turned out with a distorted outlook on a profession which should bring out the maximum of pleasure in the holder.

Until our system of apprenticeship and education is altered we shall have to put up with a state of affairs which is not creditable to us.

Will our Pharmacy Boards assist in improving conditions for our young men? Can we reasonably expect them to forego the advantages that many of them gain through the three year apprenticeship system? At present a youth spends three years as an apprentice and possibly one year in a Pharmacy College. In that one year most of his time is taken up in acquiring the knowledge he should have gained in the previous three years. The result is more often than not a failure. If the time in the shop and in the College were evenly divided, say, two years in each, a better result would be attained. Here lies the opportunity for the self-sacrificing member of the Pharmacy Board. It is a problem which will have to be faced sooner or later.

It is all important that the tuition in the Pharmacy College should be technical as well as academic. A judicous blending of the two is necessary, but for the education of pharmacists the former should preponderate.

It is to be feared that in most of the teaching institutions throughout the British Empire academic education has assumed the premier position, to the disadvantage of the British chemical trade. This, according to Mr. Edmund White, of the chemical firm of Hopkins and Williams, London, and president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is the complaint of chemical manufacturers against the teaching of our universities. Students are not taught to appreciate the difficulties of manufacturers. Mr. White advocates the practical teaching adopted in the German universities, and all chemical manufacturers are in agreement with him.

A writer in the *Chemical World* of August last touches the same spot, and, let it be pointed out, this was not written under war conditions. He points out that in medical schools the professor becomes a

specialist and a specialist may become a professor. There is a direct connection between the practice of his profession and the academic side, while in the profession of chemist there is virtually a divorce between teaching and college research on the one hand and the industrial side of our profession on the other. The same condition applies to the engineering profession as to the medical. In those States of Australia where the pharmacists' college course is passed in the universities it is found that the divorce between the industrial and the academic side is practically as complete as the writer in the *Chemical World* states. It is doubtless to this we owe the commonly heard statement that education spoils a man for business. But why should it if the proper form of education is provided? A few days ago I remarked to a well-known pharmacist that the student's time should be equally divided between the shop and the Pharmacy College. "And spoil the student as a business man" was the reply. If the proper class of tuition is provided, the reply given is a totally incorrect deduction.

In the College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, there is provided the most complete technical instruction of any institution of the same nature in Australia, and although many difficulties are encountered, yet on the whole encouraging results are obtained which are likely to bear good fruit in the future.

It is unfortunate that in Australia there is no examination similar in character to the "Major" in Great Britain. It is to the men who have gone beyond the qualifying stage educationally we look for advancement in pharmacy.

It would be unreasonable to expect pharmacists to make the chemicals they dispense, and still yet there are many difficulties which can be overcome readily by the man possessed of an intimate technical knowledge of chemistry. It is on the pharmaceutical side that a properly trained pharmacist will score, and it is only the man who can and does prepare his galenicals that can properly appreciate the handling of them.

In conclusion, I may ask—Will not the pharmacists of Australia use their best efforts to educate the people of this continent to a self-contained nation?

War Notes.

PHARMACISTS AND THE WAR.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

Proposal to Present Motor Ambulance Meets with Ready Response.

Twenty-six Victorian Pharmacists Subscribe OVER A HUNDRED GUINEAS IN FIVE MINUTES.

At the annual meeting of the Victorian Metropolitan Chemists' Association, which was held at the College of Pharmacy on October 20, and at which Mr. G. H. Bartleman, the newly-elected president, presided over an attendance of 26, Mr. C. E. Towl, President of the Pharmacy Board referred to the grave conditions arising out of the present war, and suggested that pharmacists as a body should show their patriotism and practical sympathy by donating a motor ambulance to accompany the Second Expeditionary Overseas' Force. He had ascertained that to carry out this proposal some £600 would be necessary. Although this seemed a large amount for pharmacists to raise, he believed that it could be done. It it meant sacrifice, such sacrifice should be willingly made, because no sacrifice could be too great in the light of the serious consequences involved in the present conflict.

Several speakers addressed the meeting in favor of Mr. Towl's suggestion. A subscription-list was at once opened, and amounts ranging from £1 1s to £10 10s were immediately offered, with the result that in less than five minutes over a hundred guineas was raised.

A committee was appointed to forward a circular to every pharmacist in business in Victoria, asking for donations to this fund.

It is hoped that the response to the appeal will be both rapid and generous. The present is a time in which every individual to make some sacrifice. Something at stake, and so much is required. The object is a worthy one, and appropriate, and it would not be out the self-sacrificing efforts of the retail pharmacists of Victoria to raise the amount necessary to get the proposal into tangible and practical form at an early date.

Lessons to be Learned from Commercial Germany.

Dr. J. W. Barrett lectured on the above subject, on October 2, to the National Council of Women. The lecture, which has been published in pamphlet form, refers to Germany's commercial progress. Dealing with the coal-tar dye industry and the manufacture of scientific glassware, Dr. Barrett says:—

It was an Englishman (Perkins), who, in 1856, first produced a coal tar dye, and a British citizen (Pullar) was the first to employ it in dying. Yet in 1910 Germany exported 9½ million of pounds worth of aniline, and other coal tar dyes, and Great Britain exported £336,000 worth.

When I was a student the British microscope was the best made, but an alliance entered into at Jena between a professor of mathematics and a manufacturer of glass was symptomatic of a great scientific change which caused Germany to lead the world in the production of glass—at all events for scientific purposes. The application of science to the particular problem has ended in 1910 in Great Britain exporting 1½ million pounds worth of glass and Germany exporting 5 million pounds worth. A similar change has taken place in many other directions, the cause always being the same, the application of science to a particular problem, a careful measurement of the data concerned, and the laying of far-reaching plans for the ultimate control of a particular industry. In other words knowledge organised and developed on a co-operative plan.

Is it not obvious that in our political and industrial world we lack scientific provision and co-operation? Another simple illustration will suffice. Manufacturers in our empire cannot use excise free alcohol—in Germany they can. Germany has found some way of preventing the use of alcohol supplied to manufacturers being used as a beverage. The result is that in the many manufactures which depend upon the use of alcohol, she is at great advantage.

Army Compounders.

The following letter, which explains itself, has been addressed to the Minister for Defence by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland:—

Brisbane.
15th October, 1914.

The Hon.
The Minister for Defence,
Melbourne.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Council of the above Society to direct your attention to the very extraordinary selection for the post of Quartermaster of the Army Medical Corps with the Second Queensland Expeditionary Force.

The position has been given to Lieutenant Sabine, formerly honorary lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, and who in private life was totally ignorant of the subjects of pharmacy and medicine.

My Council has directed me to lodge with you an emphatic protest against the appointment of anyone other than a medical man or a pharmacist to this position.

As there were several pharmacists available who have proved their competency in private life by their training and examination, and have had military experience, my Council consider the appointment of an untrained person unfair, and a reflection on their whole craft. They cannot think that this appointment could have been made with the sanction of your Department, and they ask you to make a full enquiry into the matter.

While not desiring to hamper the Department at the present moment, the above-mentioned appointment constrains us to re-open the question of status of pharmacists in the Commonwealth Military Forces, which formed the subject of correspondence between this Society and your Department some months ago. Then we pointed out that in the armies of Europe and Japan pharmacists received commissioned rank. We would respectfully submit that pharmacists are equally as entitled to commissions as dentists and veterinary surgeons, whose training receives recognition by the Commonwealth military authorities.

As above mentioned, we do not wish to hamper your Department at present in this direction, but we insist that qualified pharmacists should have proper consideration given to their claim when positions calling for such training as they possess are open.

I trust you will give due consideration to this protest.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. C. COWLEY, Secretary

Interesting London Mail Reports.

Through the courtesy of one of our friends we are enabled to give extracts from the Mail Reports issued by a leading London firm, which makes a specialty of reporting market conditions each week.

The report dated August 14 states:—"Since we wrote last week the outlook is more hopeful, the German army appears to be getting the worst of it against the Allies, but we get no authentic news through, and up to the time of writing we do not know whether the British forces are fighting or not, although everyone believes they must be. There is no news of any naval battle, only the sea is practically clear. One of our friends who happened to be in London called and asked us to put in hand a large order for drugs and chemicals, all bread and cheese lines. As quickly as we could get quotations we put the orders in hand and sent out shipping notes. Following day we received notification that the shipment of nearly all medicines was prohibited, as per list on separate sheet.

The German agents who have small stocks are asking fancy prices; probably they feel that their business is done for some time to come, and they are trying to make as much as they can. The writer has seen a number of English manufacturing chemists to ascertain whether they cannot make these German chemicals. They hope to do so, and are already working at it, but they have not the machinery and there are many intricate processes which dovetail into each other. Many articles our English chemists could not make on account of the spirit duty, as no allowance was made for spirit lost in manufacture, but this will surely at once be put right. We understand that some firms have actually petitioned the Government for permission to make German patented articles, although this seems to us quite unnecessary, as chemists who can, should start making Aspirin, Veronal, and such things as soon as ever they can.

Opium is quoted 22/- per lb.

Morphia 12/- per oz.

Codein, 15/- oz.

Strychnine.—The exportation of this article is prohibited for some unaccountable reason, and the price is said to be 2/- per oz.

Bromides.—The principal source of supply of Bromine is Germany, and Potass. Bromide was quoted on 'Change up to 10/- per lb. It is said that the supply available is extremely small.

Potass. Iodide.—Howards have advanced price from 12/- to 13/-.

Ichthyol—30/- per lb.

Paraffin Liquid I.P.—Supplies are all German, so that the use of this article will have to be abandoned.

We thought that America would have been able to help by supplying some fine German chemicals, but replies have come back, "Cannot offer," so it is evident they also drew supplies largely of those goods from Germany. The only consolation the writer feels is that our fathers managed to live happily to good old ages without all these potent German chemicals, and we shall no doubt also manage without them for a time.

The British Pharmacopœia.—The issue of the new edition has been postponed indefinitely.

The Position on August 21.

Business is beginning to settle down. The Government are taking steps in every way to encourage chemical manufacturers to try and make German specials, which they will probably be able to do very much cheaper, as many raw materials can be obtained in this country.

The manufacture of Aniline Dyes was originally an English invention, but the inventor could not get his patents taken up here, with the result that the business grew all in the hands of the enormous German firms of Levinus and Bruning, Bayer, Badische, Cassella, and others. The first named firm at their head works employ 280 chemists doing nothing else but research work. They employ nearly 10,000 hands, the great majority of whom have been called away for military service. All the specialities, Orthoform, Antipyrin, Phenazone, Pyramidon, Migraimne, etc., etc., are by-products of Aniline Dyes, which cost very little to make, and at one time were thrown away as useless. As the dyes can at present only be produced in Germany, it would mean excessive cost and waste of material to make these specialities in this country. This gives you some idea of the difficulties in capturing German trade.

On the 17th inst the following Proclamation appeared in the papers with regard to chemicals:—"It is understood that information has come into the possession of the Government indicating that speculative purchases are taking place of certain drugs of value to the community, the supply of which is at present limited. The Government are therefore proposing the extension to drugs of the Act which enables the Board of Trade during the present war to take possession of food-stuffs in the public interest. Buyers and sellers of drugs, it is stated, would be wise to take warning that, in any transactions at artificially-inflated prices they are incurring great financial risks."

As a matter of fact, however, the prices are not artificially-inflated, because the demand for German chemicals by tablet makers and others must be enormous, and the stocks are comparatively small, and in a few weeks will be exhausted. The exports of chemicals from Germany to this country amounts to over £1,700,000 a year.

The prohibition of the export of chemicals, hospital dressings, etc., is still rigidly maintained, causing great confusion at the Customs—no one there knows what is meant by "All fine chemicals."

We are getting large supplies of food stuffs destined for the Continent, so that practically all provisions are now very cheap—Covent Garden is glutted with fruit. It is thought that if we had a successful engagement with the German Fleet, and the safety of supplies assured, the prohibition against shipping food stuffs would be removed. Yesterday the first step was made in this direction by permitting the export of confectionery put up in boxes.

There seems to be a question on the part of the U.S. as to whether they are justified in supplying belligerents with food. If they are not, they might as well shut up their export trade, as the British Empire are belligerents, and could do without their manufactures—the only countries open to supply being some South American republics—all nearly bankrupt—and up to the present, in Europe, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Turkey—none of these countries, we think, are important customers, and the first and last named might any day be involved in the war.

We have the following pleasant letter from Ed. Pinaud, Paris, the world-famous perfumer, to which we suitably replied.—"On account of our long and amicable relations, we are in a position to consider your good selves as friends, and we wish to express you how we deeply appreciate the loyal and grand attitude assumed by

the United Kingdom in the European conflict. By standing on our side for the safeguard of the rights and independence of civilised nations, your noble country has roused our admiration and won the hearts of the French people, an undying esteem. We cannot help personally expressing our own feelings, which are those of the entire nation, and we beg you to accept, dear sirs, our sincerest sympathy and best wishes."

We have been unable to get correct quotations to-day for Roots and Herbs produced on the Continent, such as Gentian, Valerian, Althaeae, Hellebore, Belladon, Liquorice, many Leaves and Flowers, Cummin Seed, Worm Seed, Insect Powder. Most Continental supplies are up about 100 per cent. American goods are normal prices at present.

Extract Filicis Maris.—Lowest price now 8/- per lb. Owing to the Ether used in the manufacture, English makers cannot produce at anything like German cost. The principal factory was in a district where the roots grow in great abundance. No doubt arrangements will be made to enable British makers to get Ether at a low price.

Alcohol Absolute.—Not a gallon is made in this country, but there is no reason why the large distillers should not take the matter in hand at once.

Chloral Hydrate.—All supplies come from Germany.

Santonine.—150/- per lb.

Lysol.—This will shortly be made here, so that we shall be able to get supplies.

Salvarsan.—We are informed that the composition is known, but there is one ingredient that can only be imported from Germany, and without this we believe it cannot be produced. The export is rigidly prohibited.

Hyposulphite Soda.—Quotations vary from 17s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. There are small quantities made in Lancashire, but it is said that it does not pay to produce here. Germans were getting better prices in Germany, and the demand has been so great that they have been unable to cope with it. We are told that Kodak are short, and want to secure 100 tons.

Photographic Developer.—Very little left. Hydroquinone one agent asked 25s. per lb. Agents still quote 2s. per oz. net for Metol, Amidol, Adurol, Glycin and Ortol.

If the war lasts long we should think that several varities of photographic papers, in which a number of special chemicals are used, will not be produced.

Surgical Dressings.—The makers are overwhelmed with orders. One firm has intimated that all contracts are dissolved. The Liverpool Lint Co. quote advance of 3d. per lb. in their B. Lint, 7½ per cent. on bandages and 10 per cent. on cotton wool. The cheap 6d. cotton wool, also quantity of the cloth used for making bandages, came from Germany. Robinsons' Mill at Chesterfield, we are told, has been taken over by the Military authorities.

Surgical Instruments and Sundries.—Are made on a much larger scale in Germany, and English makers' prices of such lines as Hypo. Syringes, Eye and Ear Instruments have long been prohibitive in comparison to the prices at which they can be turned out in Cassel.

Chemical Apparatus.—All supplies come from Germany, and large Government orders have been placed, to which dealers have given preference. Beakers, Flasks, Test Tubes, Crucibles, etc., have been advanced about 20 per cent. owing to impossibility of replacing Filter Papers (Rhenish and French), no supplies to be had, advances from 33⅓ per cent. to 50 per cent. We understand that a preliminary meeting of London and provincial dealers is being held to discuss the possibility of laying down plant to make similar articles in this country. It is thought that this may be successfully done, as it is not likely for many years to come that the goods will be produced on the Continent at prices hitherto ruling.'

These reports are extremely interesting, and show to what extent the world has relied on Germany in the past for its fine chemicals and synthetic drugs.

North Sydney and the War.

The war is an insistent, ever-present matter of moment, the carrying on of which to final and decisive victory every citizen must take his share of—in one way or another. Some shoulder a rifle and march away to the battle line: they bear the immediate personal burden and danger, and the Nation is their debtor. Great should be their reward, but the Fates have decreed that to many of them—to hundreds, aye, to thousands of them—the reward will come in the sombre form of the grim Reaper of Death.

And not alone do these fling into the conflict the priceless treasure of life itself, but the dear ones—the wife and the "kiddies," perchance, too, the "old people"—are parted with and left to the rude buffetings and chances of war-time; to stay behind and wait expectant, shuddering, fearful of news, to "battle through." Their share is not the least, and not the least hard to bear.

"They also serve, who only stand and wait."

And what of us others, who remain, pursuing our usual avocations, threading our accustomed paths, secure of life, in our far-away corner of the Earth, untouched by aught but the spent eddies of the European maelstrom? What is our share of the national burthen? Some other thing than the singing of "Rule Britannia," and the talking of brave words is called for, surely?

Some thoughts of this kind have bestirred the minds of the pharmacists' wives and sisters of Northern Sydney, and intent upon doing their part and finding the most useful channel into which to throw their efforts in their country's cause they have got together and done some planning. "Let the men-folk help the men; our part is to succour the women and children," say they. Sickness is no respecter of persons or circumstances; children have to be clothed and fed. If in these respects the dependents of our soldiers

and sailors are helped, something will have been accomplished worth the doing. This is the sphere of work that the North Sydney women have taken for their own, and thoroughly, painstakingly, as is the way of women, are they doing it.

The husbands and brothers have recently been called into council and asked "Will you, on your side, dispense free any prescriptions for soldiers' dependents who we certify, after proper inquiry, are in need of such assistance? And, further, will you supply at cost price infants' foods that are required?" The aforesaid husbands and brothers assented promptly (and to all appearances cheerfully!)

The doctors are to be seen to get their services free—those already seen have readily complied. Then nurses are to be drawn into the scheme by this earnest committee, so that the "service" will be completely rounded off.

The military and naval authorities have been seen, and have willingly consented to aid the Committee by supplying from time to time lists of the recruits from Northern Sydney. It has not escaped the planners that the design may cost money, but they are confident of being able to raise what the occasion may require. It is the ambitious hope of the ladies that thus the Northern Sydney district may be self-contained and self-reliant through the period of the war.

Extending the A.P.F.

The *Medical Journal of Australia* for September 26 published the following paragraph under Medical News:—

Reference was made at the last meeting of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria to the great shortage at present of many German and Continental drugs and chemicals, including aspirin, veronal, urotropine, protargol, etc. It was suggested that the attention of the medical profession be drawn to this shortage, and that medical practitioners be earnestly invited to order pharmaceutical preparations as far as possible in order to lessen the difficulty. The Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (A.P.F., 1911) contains a series of excellent non-secret preparations of uniform quality, which serve as a supplement to the ordinary British Pharmacopœia preparations, and which can be supplied by any Australian pharmacist.

War Prices.

"Demoralised" about describes conditions in the drug trade of Canada, says the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal." The suddenness with which the storm burst was paralysing in effect. Unprepared, describes the situation of the jobbing trade. In many lines of import goods stocks are low, and at the best are only normal.

Buying has practically stopped. No orders being received in Europe, and all marine insurance cancelled. This means that the Canadian trade must depend on stocks now in hand, which may mean a drug famine in the near future.

Already prices of import goods has been advanced 20 per cent., with the prospects of further advances, unless freight conditions improve by the disappearance of German war vessels from trade routes.

Little or no importation will be done during hostilities, and even then cost of carriage and insurance will be 50 to 100 per cent. higher than during normal conditions.

Staples, such as glycerine, carbolic acid, olive oil, cod liver oil, citric acid, will become luxuries if hostilities are long drawn out. The disturbance will also afford United States and Canadian manufacturers a good opportunity to displace foreign goods.

Serums Requisitioned.

The whole of the large stocks of serums of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, as well as its entire resources were requisitioned by the French military authorities in the early stages of the war. The Central Administration of the French War Office will determine the destinations of all serums, whether for the civilian population or the French army, during the course of the war.

Lysol.

Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann and Co., London, state:—"Lysol was invented in Germany, and consequently made there up till now. The possibility, however, of supplies being cut short through some unforeseen circumstances like the present has engaged our attention for some time back, and exhaustive experiments have resulted in our being able to turn out in this country an article which is identically the same as what we used to obtain from Germany. All future supplies will now be made in this country, even after this disastrous war is finished. For some time, however, stocks of the German product with 'Schulke and Mayr, Hamburg,' on the labels, will still be in the hands of chemists, but when these are cleared the English product only will be on sale. We are an entirely British firm, the founder being a British-born subject who has lived in this country the whole of his life, and has only been in Germany on occasional visits of a few days' duration. The capital employed is entirely British, and no foreign firm of any description has any interest whatever in our business."

German-American Pharmaceutical Association.

The party of American pharmacists who were lost sight of in Germany during the early stages of the war has been rescued, after some exciting experiences. Mr. Wm. Mair, F.C.S., who was with the party, said on his return that the visitors were at Merck's works, Darmstadt, on August 1. The works were then practically closed down owing to the departure of officials and men to the front, and all exports of drugs was prohibited. Under

these circumstances, the inspection was abandoned, and the members of the party started on their return journey. Mr. Mair did not reach London until August 18.

Duty-Free Alcohol.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland at its last meeting passed the following resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Prime Minister:—

"That in view of the shortage of chemicals, incident on the present war in Europe, it is desirable that the whole question of the manufacture of chemicals in Australia and the use of duty-free alcohol for manufacturing purposes should be subjected to a rigorous enquiry at an early date, if necessary by a Royal Commission.

"That it is furthermore desirable that the recommendations of the suggested Royal Commission should receive the immediate attention of the Federal Government.

"That the Federal Government should use its influence with the Imperial Government to induce it to permit to manufacturers the use of duty-free alcohol for preparing within the British Isles fine chemicals, practically all of which at the present time are manufactured on the Continent of Europe."

This subject is also engaging the attention of Pharmaceutical organisations and manufacturers of chemicals in the other States.

P.D.L.

The Directors met at the College of Pharmacy on October 21st. Present:—Messrs. Buckhurst, Francis, Mewkill, Peters, and Towl. Apology from Mr. Rankin.

Correspondence.

To the Secretary of the U.F.S. Dispensaries Conference, asking whether the Dispensaries, as a body, had prompted Mr. McLellan's Amendment to the Friendly Societies Bill in the Legislative Council.

The Chief Inspector of Factories wrote stating that the Amending Bill now before Parliament extended the Shops provisions to all Shires.

A large number of letters were received from country Pharmacists thanking the Directors for their prompt action in dealing with the recent Amendment to the Friendly Societies Bill.

Two members applied for the advice of the Company's Solicitor on a matter pertaining to their business. A copy of the legal opinion was forwarded in each instance.

New South Wales Branch forwarded cheque for £20 in repayment of the advance made to them in July.

Warrnambool Pharmacists forwarded copy of protest sent to their Parliamentary Representatives in reference to the Friendly Societies Bill.

A complaint was made by a Country Association regarding statements made by a Pharmacist in a letter reflecting on the class of goods supplied by other Pharmacists in the district. The Solicitor advised that although such circular was ethically improper, and in bad taste, no action at law would lie against the Pharmacist in question.

Mr. W. H. Cornell wrote, stating that the Ballarat Chemists' Association had nominated Mr. E. E. Malyon for the position of director on the P.D.L. Board, also conveying a resolution expressing appreciation of the effective action taken by the directors in combatting the proposed Amendment to the Friendly Societies Act.

A Victorian member wrote:—

> "At this time I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the P.D.L. for their promptness in settling my claim and saving me any worry over the matter. It is a great boon to Chemists, as the P.D.L. deals direct with the client thus defending members from blackmail which I have had experience of. Had the P.D.L. been in existence at the time my case occurred I would not have had any worry over the matter."

A large amount of correspondence from the various branches was read and minuted.

Election of New Members.

The following new members were balloted for and elected:—James Tipping, Bairnsdale; Fredk. W. J. Fletcher, Newcastle, N.S.W.; George White, Mosman, N.S.W.; Percy Cambourne, Five Dock, Sydney; Edward Hoile, Petersbury, South Australia; Anthony E. Carrig, Port Augusta, South Australia.

Financial Statements.

The Auditor forwarded the financial statement and balance sheet for the year, with a certificate as to their correctness. The report was received and adopted, and ordered to be embodied in the annual report.

Annual Report.

The Secretary submitted the reports and financial statements from the various branches, together with a draft of the report of the directors. It was resolved that the report be printed and circulated, and that a copy be forwarded to every pharmacist in business.

Retiring Directors.

The retiring directors (Messrs. Buckhurst, Francis, Mewkill and Towl) and the auditor (Mr. T. Woodward) were re-nominated, and are offering themselves for re-election.

Mr. E. E. Malyon (Ballarat) was appointed a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cornell. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Cornell for the interest he had taken in the P.D.L. movement since its inception.

Annual Meeting.

The date of the annual meeting was fixed for Tuesday, November 17th, at 8.30 p.m. It was resolved that an extraordinary meeting be held after the annual meeting, to adopt certain alterations in the Memorandum of Association, which the solicitor had advised as being desirable.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £131 10s. 1d. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Friendly Society Dispensaries.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT IN VICTORIA. REASONS FOR AND AGAINST TRADING WITH THE PUBLIC.

Early History.

Friendly Society legislation in Victoria dates back to the Statute of 1855, supplemented by the Friendly Societies Statute, 1865. Neither of these enactments dealt in any way with the supply of medicines.

In March, 1871, the Melbourne U.F.S. Dispensary was registered under the 1865 Statute, and it was the first beginning of the dispensary movement. Previous to that date all the lodges made their arrangements with private chemists. There is no official record of any other dispensary being registered until October, 1872, when the Sandhurst U.F.S. dispensary obtained registration.

During the year 1876 a Royal Commission was appointed to take evidence regarding Friendly Societies legislation. This was done in a most exhaustive manner, except that no pharmacists were asked to attend as witnesses. The Commission reported in 1877, and recommended the adoption of the English Act of 1875, which at that time was considered to be the most up-to-date measure of its kind. Parliament carried out the recommendation, and the Friendly Societies Act 1877 was passed.

Legitimate Dispensaries Provided for.

In this Act for the first time the question of dispensing was incorporated, Section 5 providing the following additional object for which Friendly Societies could be registered, viz. —

> "For dispensing medicines to the members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred."

The necessity for this provision arose by reason of the passing of the Pharmacy Act 1876, which set up a statutory qualification for pharmaceutical chemists.

Under the Friendly Societies Act of 1877 the Richmond Dispensary was registered in Nov., 1878, Ballarat Dec., 1880, Collingwood and Fitzroy Dec., 1881, and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) in 1883. The Brunswick, Prahran, South Melbourne, Geelong and Williamstown dispensaries were subsequently formed.

No objection in any form was raised to the establishment of these dispensaries as they were then constituted, as they strictly confined their operations to the dispensing of medicines to members of friendly societies.

In 1885 an amending Pharmacy Act was passed as the result of an English decision that corporations were not within the scope of the British Pharmacy Act of 1868. Although the intention of the Legislature in 1876 was that the pharmacists' title should be a personal one, the Pharmacy Board thought it desirable to have the matter placed beyond doubt, and a clause making it impossible for corporations or societies to conduct a retail pharmacy unless all the partners were registered chemists was drafted, and became law. This was the clause which prohibited "company" pharmacy in Victoria. Incidentally also this Act recognised service of apprenticeship to any registered pharmaceutical chemist in the dispensary of a Friendly Society.

Although the Act of 1885 made it illegal for any society or corporation to carry on the business of a chemist, no attempt was made to enforce the section against the dispensaries, because it was recognised at the time that they were performing a legitimate work in supplying medicine to their members, and no attempt was made by the dispensaries to encroach on the functions of the pharmacists either by the sale of medicines or by dispensing for outsiders.

Parliament having decided to recognise the professional title of pharmacists by prohibiting companies from entering into the calling, the standard of pharmacy in Victoria was rapidly raised, and the value of the new provision very soon became apparent.

First Attempt to Secure Trading Powers.

It was not until the year 1890 that any fresh developments occurred. The annual report of the Pharmaceutical Society for that year stated:—

THE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

The "L.C.A."

Head Office: 31 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE

DIRECTORS—Sir Henry Weedon, K.B., Chairman; Hon. Wm Angliss, M.L.C.; E. C. Dyason, Esq.; Robt. Ramsay, Esq.; Hon. R. A. Crouch.

CHEMISTS can obtain Special Concessions as regards their Life Assurance by placing their business through the Authorised Agents of the Company—

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

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SPECIAL HOUSE PURCHASE POLICY

is being issued, embodying the following extraordinary liberal conditions:—

1. A Loan of the **FACE VALUE** of the Policy for the purchase of a house after the Policy has been three years in force.
2. Rebate of Weekly Payment of **PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST** during Total Disablement by Accident or Disease.
3. Absolute Discharge of the Mortgage on Death or **TOTAL PERMANENT DISABLEMENT**.
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5. Free Hospital Treatment in any Public Hospital in the State.
6. The option of Selling the House and Transferring the Loan to the Purchaser, thereby enabling you to make other profits besides saving rent.

GET AN UP-TO-DATE CONTRACT IN AN UP-TO-DATE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

Write for a Copy of our Full Prospectus.

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P.D.L. MEMBERS TEAR THIS OFF AND POST TO

THE MANAGER.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED,

31 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Dear Sir,—I should be glad if you would instruct your representative to call upon me relative to Life Insurance.

Name.....

Age next Birthday..... Occupation.....

Amount..... Address.....

It Pays you to Sell

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

1 Dozen and under	12	Dozen	...	15s. 0d.	per	Dozen.
12 „	„	30	„	...	14s. 3d.	„
30 „	„	60	„	...	13s. 6d.	„

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Goods delivered free in Melbourne and Suburbs.
Country Orders F.O.B. Melbourne.
2½ per cent. discount for cash within thirty days of delivery.

Orders sent to **TWENTIETH CENTURY MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY PTY. LTD., 495 Collins St., Melbourne,** will receive immediate attention.

N.B. As the rights for New South Wales belong to a different proprietary, the Mixture supplied by the Company may not be sold in or sent into New South Wales, but may be sold in or sent into any other State. We, however, act as agents for the Proprietors of the Mixture for New South Wales, and will quote prices for and supply such Mixture on application.

GREATOIDS

The Small but Great Pill for

Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Worms.

A SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED PILL.

Put up in Two Sizes, at following wholesale prices:—

LARGE SIZE—Under 1 gross	15/- per dozen, less	2½	per cent.
1 gross	15 „	5	„
2½ gross	15/- „	10	„
5 gross	15/- „	15	„
Retail Price	1/6 per bottle.		

SMALL SIZE—10/- per dozen, with same rate of discounts. Retail Prices 1/- per bottle.

2½ per cent. discount for cash within 30 days of delivery.

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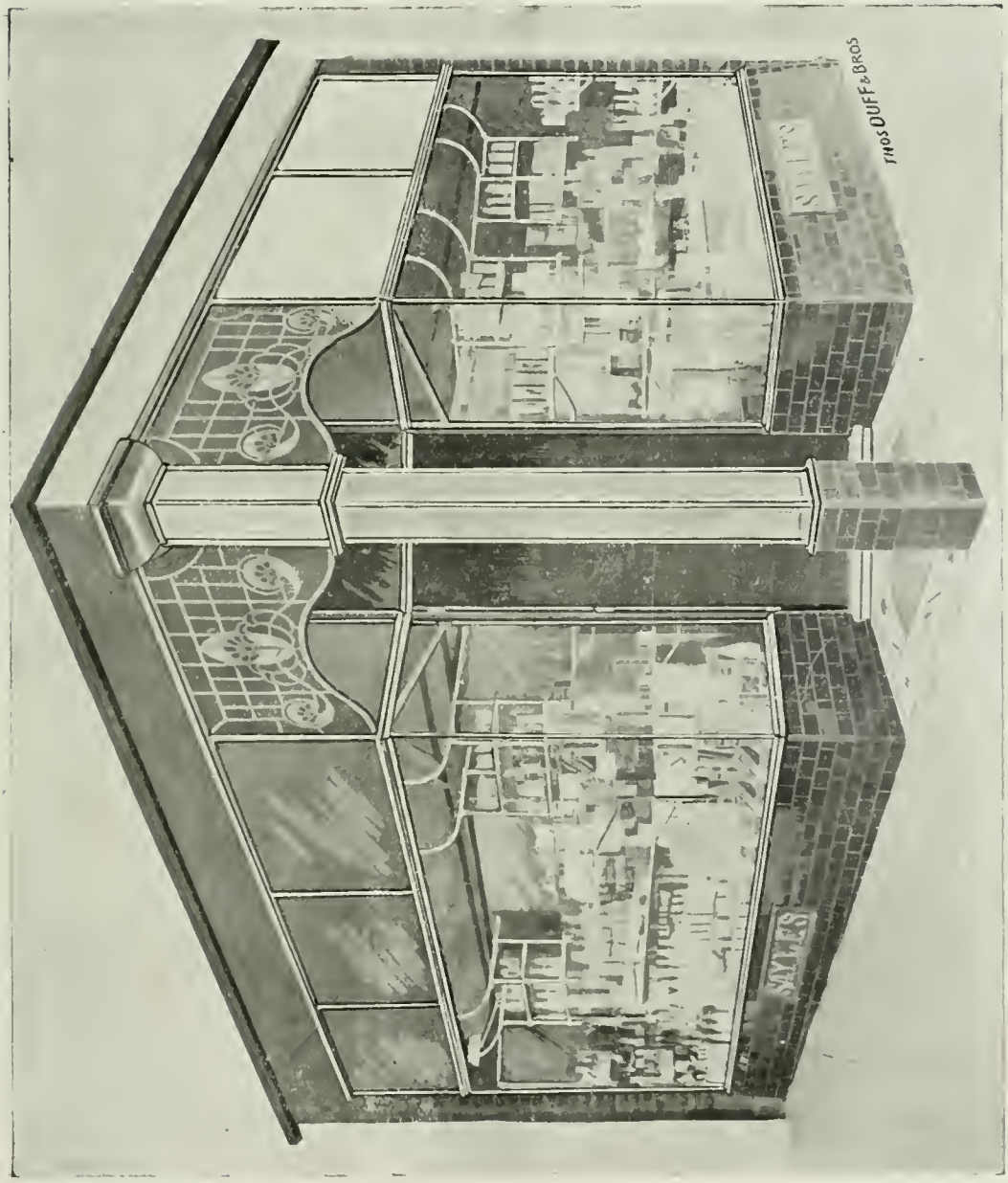

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"A Bill to amend the Law relating to Friendly Societies, which was introduced into Parliament and read a first time on the 17th June, was found to contain a clause of vital interest to Victorian Pharmacists, in exempting the Dispensaries of Friendly Societies from the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts. Recognising how inimical to the interests of the public and the Pharmaceutical Chemists of Victoria the passing of such a clause would be, the Council at once took action in the matter and arranged a meeting with the Pharmacy Board, resulting in the formation of a deputation, which waited upon the Attorney-General (Sir Henry Wrixon), when the objections to the clause were fully stated. In addition to this, circulars directing attention to the importance of the matter, and urging that influence should be brought to bear upon Parliamentary representatives, were forwarded to every Chemist in business throughout the colony; and it is believed that the influence thus evoked would have served to secure the rejection of the measure had it been proceeded with. The Bill, however, was allowed to lapse, and did not again come before Parliament after the first reading."

Evading the Pharmacy Act.

Just prior to the introduction of this Bill the Registrar of Friendly Societies (Mr. Gregory) approved of a new rule at the instigation of the Bendigo (then Sandhurst) dispensary, allowing any person, whether a member of a Friendly Society or not, to become a "Purchasing Member" on payment of 6d. per annum, and to have the right to purchase drugs and medicines on the same terms as full members. As this was considered a back-stairs way of evading the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, strong representations were made to the Government on the subject. The Registrar of Friendly Societies admitted that he was in error in registering the rule, and said that steps might be taken to have it cancelled. But the officials of the day did not follow the matter up, and the objectionable rule was allowed to remain, with the result that two or three other dispensaries copied it.

In the meantime (1890) the Medical and Friendly Societies Acts were consolidated, and no alterations were made in the respective sections above referred to. Parliament therefore confirmed the pharmacist's right to his personal professional title a *third time*.

About this time the Friendly Societies met in conference to consider the measure which the Government contemplated introducing, and although pressure was brought to bear at the time on the conference, it decided to remain passive and to express no opinion on the clause in the proposed Bill which affected the rights and privileges of pharmacists as conserved to them by the Medical Act.

On September 16, 1891, the Government reintroduced the Friendly Societies Bill. Mr. Deakin was in charge. Early in the debate Mr. W. T. Carter said that he understood there was a clause in the measure which would give an unfair advantage to dispensaries. Mr. Deakin replied: "The clause is not in this Bill. It was in the last one, but has been left out of this." The Bill was taken into committee, and passed, but no extension of trading powers was given, although one of the dispensaries used every possible effort to have it included. Section 5 was, however, amended to allow of medical institutes being formed. This was done at the instance of the Bendigo dispensary, which had carried on a medical institute since 1872.

Subsequently the Registrar of Friendly Societies, in his annual report, dealt at length with the proposal in the 1891 Bill dealing with the powers of dispensaries. He contended that the intention of the clause was to render it obligatory on a Friendly Societies' dispensary to employ a registered pharmaceutical chemist as dispenser. The wording of the Bill, however, made it quite clear that what was intended was that the dispensaries should *trade with the public*, and it was because the Government recognised the unwisdom of this that the clause was dropped.

The Sixpenny Purchasing Rule.

Apparently, at this stage, the question of further legislation was abandoned. Unfortunately, however, the desirability of securing the cancellation of the "sixpenny purchasing rule" (the subterfuge adopted to evade two Acts of Parliament) appears to have been lost sight of, and matters were allowed to go on unchallenged, although individual pharmacists in Bendigo, Prahran and Geelong continued to protest against the unfair condition of affairs which had been allowed to develop. In 1896 and 1900 further Friendly Societies Amending Acts were passed, but no reference was made to the dispensaries in them. The position of affairs had, however, become so acute in 1905 that the pharmacists demanded that some action should be taken to safeguard their interests, and to uphold the charter given to them by Parliament in the Pharmacy Act of 1876, and confirmed in 1885 and 1890.

Appeal to the High Court.

In December, 1905, the Committee of the Prahran U.F.S. Dispensary was therefore proceeded against in a friendly action for carrying on business as a chemist and druggist contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III. The Bench dismissed the case. On February 14th, 1906, Mr. Justice Hood granted the Pharmacy Board an order to review the magistrate's decision on the ground that the "sixpenny rule was a clear breach of the law and ought not to be allowed." On March 9 the dispensary applied to the High Court for leave to appeal, which was granted, the Chief Justice remarking:—"The rule objected to looks like a subterfuge." The matter was argued before the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Griffith), Mr. Justice Barton and Mr. Justice O'Connor, on June 14 and 15, 1906, and a unanimous judgment was delivered on June 25 against the dispensary. Both of the latter judges said that the rule in question was a "device" to evade the provisions of the Medical Act, and

that a Friendly Society could not engage in the trading business of a chemist and druggist

Deputation to the Chief Secretary.

On June 29, 1906, a deputation from the various Friendly Societies waited on the Chief Secretary in reference to certain desired amendments of the Friendly Societies Act. Mr Arthur Robinson, M.P., (A.N.A.), who introduced the deputation, said that "all that was desired was to declare the legality of the dispensaries supplying medicines to their members and kindred. There was no desire to over-ride the High Court decision. All they wished was to have placed beyond doubt the right of the dispensaries to supply bona fide members of Friendly Societies with medicine." Mr. J. H. Taylor (Manchester Unity) said — "There is no desire to take any undue advantage of persons carrying on business. The societies quite defer to the High Court judgment. They do not wish to interfere with the business of chemists and druggists."

Sir Samuel Gillott asked if the deputation wished to over-ride the High Court decision. Both Mr Crosbie (A.N.A.) and Mr Taylor replied "We do not want that."

In September, 1906, Mr. Donald Mackinnon, M.L.A., delivered an address at Toorak on "Friendly Societies," in which he said. "It is the duty of the State to see that these societies are well and soundly managed, and are conducted on safe lines."

Opinion of the Registrar.

The annual report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies (Mr. G. B. Vasey), which was presented to Parliament on October 13, 1906, stated:—

> "Societies of this description (i.e., U.F.S. Dispensaries) are entitled to be registered under the Friendly Societies Act inasmuch as their object is to dispense medicines to the members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred, and thus they come within sec. 5 of the Friendly Societies Act 1890. In practice, a friendly societies' dispensary is a co-operation of members of other societies for the purpose of supplying the medicines, and, in some cases, the medical attendance with which such societies have undertaken to supply their members. A dispensary thus established is under the management of a body of delegates from the societies or branches associated with it, and its funds arise from levies made on the several societies represented by such delegates. *It is obvious that it is no part of the business of such a dispensary to sell or dispense medicines to the public* other than its members, *and in transactions with its members it would appear to be exceeding its functions should it do more than supply the medicines prescribed by the medical officers of societies associated with it.* While strictly confining themselves to the *legitimate objects* for which they are formed, friendly societies' dispensaries doubtless confer benefits of considerable value to their members. *But, should they exceed those limits* it might be justly said that they present *unfair competition* to individuals engaged in the business of chemists and druggists, in addition to which they would probably render themselves liable to penalties under the Pharmacy Act."

Amending Bill Introduced.

It was not until December 12, 1906, that the Amending Bill was introduced. Notwithstanding the assurances which had been given, this measure was found to contain a clause allowing the dispensaries to sell goods to the public. A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society waited on the Chief Secretary (Mr. J. E. Mackay), and asked that the clause be deleted, as it would act unfairly on registered pharmacists. Mr. Mackay said that he recognised the request as reasonable, and promised to recommend the Cabinet to eliminate the words "or by sale." This course was agreed to by the Cabinet, with the result that the whole clause relating to dispensaries was withdrawn from the Bill, which became Act No. 2070.

Attempts to Pledge the Associations.

The next move was an endeavour, in January, 1907, on the part of the president of the Geelong dispensary to pledge the A.N.A. at its Annual Conference to support the dispensaries' agitation for the power to sell to the public. A deputation from the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society waited on the Board of Directors of the A.N.A. on March 12, and urged that the proposal should be opposed. The directors were sympathetic, and said that the deputation had put forward a strong case. On the facts being explained to the Geelong delegate, he withdrew the motion which stood in his name by leave of the conference.

At the annual Rechabites' Conference, held at Geelong, on February 19 to 21, 1907, a resolution was moved by a delegate from the Geelong Tent, urging the Association to promote legislation allowing dispensaries to sell goods to their members. After a brief discussion, the motion was negatived.

The press, in commenting on the proposal, said —

> "Those interested in the welfare of Friendly Societies do not view favourably the attempts made in recent years by some dispensaries to encroach on the trading rights of pharmacists and others. It is also recognised that if dispensaries were allowed to trade in the manner asked for, many persons would not feel the necessity of becoming members of lodges at all, and the results would be that *bona fide* membership of Friendly Societies would not increase as it should."

The Bendigo dispensary, which, with Geelong, had been the prime mover in endeavouring to secure "trading powers," again took the initiative in June, 1907, and communicated with all the dispensaries, asking their support in obtaining fresh legislation. Melbourne, Fitzroy and Collingwood, Port Melbourne and Brunswick dispen-

saries at once replied that they were opposed to the clause "on the ground that it would enable the dispensaries to compete unfairly with chemists and druggists in their legitimate trade." The Port Melbourne dispensary resolved that they would favour an amendment to allow members of Friendly Societies obtaining medicines on a doctor's prescription.

Further Attempts to Secure Trading Rights.

On July 18, 1907, a Bill to amend the Friendly Societies Act was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Sir Alexander Peacock and Mr. D. McLeod. It contained a clause allowing dispensaries to *supply* medicines to members. The words "or by sale," which appeared in the previous Bill, were dropped.

The Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo dispensaries waited on Sir Alexander Peacock on August 5, and asked for the restoration of the words "or by sale." The Chief Secretary said he would lay the request before the Cabinet. The Cabinet decided that it would not agree to dispensaries trading.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, on August 6, Sir Alexander Peacock said:—

> "Clause 8 is one concerning which there has been a good deal of discussion, and a deputation waited on me yesterday with regard to the matter. The object of the clause is to legalise the supply of medicine by dispensaries. In different parts of the State dispensaries have been formed in connection with Friendly Societies for the supply of medicine to members. That has been done for many years, but the High Court of Australia recently decided that it was absolutely illegal, and that the societies had no power to dispense medicine to their own members. The provision in the Bill brought in by Sir Samuel Gillott contained the words 'or by sale.' These words were now omitted. Misapprehension has existed as to the position of dispensaries, and the deputation was the result. Some of these dispensaries are doing splendid work, particularly in our large centres. If the words 'by sale' were included in the clause the dispensaries would be able to supply medicines not only to their own members, but to persons not belonging to their orders. That was never the intention, and the Government think it would be wrong for the dispensaries to possess that power. Representatives of the societies who have waited upon my predecessor and myself never asked for that power, and they were speaking on behalf of the conferences. We have not come to the time yet for State shops and State chemists subsidised by the Government. We are prepared to put these institutions in the position they thought they were in until the decision of the High Court. The friendly societies merely ask to be placed in the position which this clause will place them in, although a *minority* of the representatives who waited upon me in connection with the matter did say that they hoped that the time would come when there would be an extension of the principle."

Objections by Pharmacists.

The various country and suburban chemists' associations held meetings to consider the Government Bill, and passed resolutions approving of it, but objecting to any extension in the direction of "selling." It was pointed out that there never had been any objection to legitimate dispensaries supplying medicines to *bona-fide* members, but that to go further than this and enter into competition with outside traders was a course of action which was condemned by the majority of the dispensaries themselves, and did not have the approval of the Friendly Societies.

The 1907 Bill.

On September 11, 1907, the second reading debate of the Bill was proceeded with. Mr. W. D. Beazley, M.L.A., read a letter to the House from the Collingwood and Fitzroy dispensary that the members of that institution were *opposed* to dispensaries being given the right to become trading institutions.

Mr. Glass, M.L.A., said: "I venture to say that no friendly society desires to become an ordinary trading chemist, throwing the doors of a dispensary so wide open that the public can go in and out and purchase medicines without any restriction."

Mr. Gurr, M.L.A., read a letter from the Geelong dispensary condemning the proposal to allow dispensaries to become trading institutions.

In committee, Mr. Glass, notwithstanding the statement previously made by him, moved an amendment to allow dispensaries to sell goods. Mr. Sangster supported it on the ground that "*crutches, bandages and elastic appliances*" should be allowed to be sold to members. Sir Alexander Peacock said that *if this were all* that was wanted he would not oppose it, but he would not give the dispensaries rights against outside traders.

Mr. Mackinnon said he would support the clause if it only applied to "these things" (*medical and surgical appliances*).

Mr. J. W. Billson, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Warde said that the dispensaries should be allowed to sell anything ordered by a doctor.

Mr. Mackinnon asked if the dispensaries would be satisfied if the amendment read:—

> "Or by sale under the prescription of a medical man."

Mr. Warde said that the dispensaries did not sell anything except on the prescription of a doctor.

Sir Alexander Peacock said: The dispensaries do not supply without certificates. The Government would accept the amendment, as it had been advised that it did not extend the dispensaries' powers beyond what they were doing prior to the High Court decision.

The amendment to allow Friendly Societies to supply medical surgical appliances to bona-fide members only was carried.

Mr. Sangster then moved an amendment to allow the dispensaries to sell to the public. Mr.

Glass and Mr Warde supported the amendment Mr Warde said that the dispensaries worked on the co-operative system

Mr Mackinnon Co-operation is among the people themselves You are saying that they should be allowed to sell outside

Mr Watt said that the Friendly Societies had not asked for this power, neither were the dispensaries united about it If Friendly Societies sold medicines to the public, why should they not meat, groceries and other foods? These societies should not be allowed to trade like ordinary trading concerns

Mr Saugster's amendment to allow trading with the public was negatived on the voices

Limiting Powers of Sale.

In the Legislative Council the clause as sent up by the Assembly was fully discussed, and an amendment was added, making it quite clear that the right of sale applied only to "*medicines or medical and surgical appliances*," and not to the sale of such articles as brushware, perfumery, toilet requisites and other druggists' sundries.

With this amendment the Assembly concurred, and the Bill passed without further attempts being made to extend the selling powers of the dispensaries beyond those clearly defined in the Bill, viz —

The right to sell and supply—

(a) *Through the medium of a registered pharmaceutical chemist only*

(b) *Medicines or medical and surgical appliances*

(c) *To bona-fide members of Friendly Societies, their children and kindred.*

Thus, after most exhaustive debates in both Houses, Parliament definitely laid down the limits which it thought were fair and equitable, and gave the dispensaries all the powers they thought they had prior to the High Court judgment

Conference with Dispensaries.

During the years 1912 and 1913 evidence accumulated that some of the dispensaries were not observing the conditions laid down in the 1907 Act. In some cases open selling with the public was alleged; in others it was proved that members were abusing their privileges and were purchasing medicines for their friends who were not members, and, thirdly, it was found that in three or four instances the dispensaries were practically keeping open chemist's shop and selling articles which did not come within the definition of "medicines or medical and surgical appliances"

As the matter had become rather acute, a friendly meeting between the U.F.S. Dispensaries Conference and representatives of the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd took place on April 28, 1913, at the Melbourne Dispensary rooms to discuss the situation which had arisen

The position was explained by Mr C. E. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board, as follows:—

When the Friendly Societies went to the Government and asked the privilege of being able to employ a qualified chemist to carry on their business they stated distinctly that there was no intention of interfering with the legitimate occupation of pharmacists over and over again when the matter was discussed in Parliament, and there was a division of opinion as to the addition of the words "or by sale," it was stated that the dispensaries did not want those words inserted In order to get over the difficulty, Parliament agreed to the words being inserted, but insisted on a limited application being attached to them Thus arose the restriction on selling (1) to bona fide members only; (2) of "medicines and medical and surgical appliances" only. Were those restrictions being fairly observed? Were perfumery, toilet articles, patent foods, swimming wings, brushware and similar goods, medical or surgical appliances? Not by any stretch of imagination could they be so classed. Yet they were being sold, and sold at cut prices, and the effects were disastrous to the retail pharmacist He had been informed that the majority of the dispensaries eschewed this class of trading, and he was glad to hear it, because it showed him that the rights of the trading community were being respected. Those who were in business themselves would realise how acute the position had become. It was simply taking the life-blood of pharmacists away, because they could not possibly compete with such unequal competition The very fact that so many of the dispensaries were opposed to trading proved that they had a fair sense of what was right and proper in their relationship to outside traders. It took a pharmacist about six years to complete his training—four years at least to get through his examinations, and a further two or three years to gain experience before he was fitted to commence business on his own account. Every business cost from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. to conduct, and to make a business pay, 25 per cent. on cost must be obtained. Yet those dispensaries which were most aggressive only charged from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. on cost. The chemist's business was very limited. The turnover could not be increased very much. All he asked for was a fair field and the right to live. But the competition complained of was not ordinary; it went far beyond this, and he trusted that this view of the case would commend itself to the conference.

Mr Towl (in reply to a question) said that medical appliances would include splints, finger stalls, syringes, catheters, douches, or anything which the doctor would order for a sick room.

Open Selling Opposed by Dispensaries.

The representatives of the various dispensaries then spoke The Melbourne delegates said that no stocks of medicines or appliances were kept They obtained these things if they were asked for The Hawthorn representative said that his dispensary had no intention of keeping an open shop He believed the points at issue were few, and could be adjusted

The Malvern delegate stated that no outsider was allowed to purchase Every member had to produce his ledge book Selling was confined to British Pharmacopœia preparations

From what he could see there was not much in dispute. If they could agree on some scheme to stop outsiders getting medicine, and satisfactorily define what were "medical and surgical appliances," the whole problem would be solved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Parsons, representing the Fitzroy and Collingwood dispensary, said they stocked no patent medicines or appliances at all. If a doctor ordered an article, the patient got it at cost price. That was as far as they went, and they discountenanced selling as much as possible. As far as outsiders were concerned, they used every possible safeguard to prevent it. Theirs was a dispensary pure and simple, and they respected the rights of outside traders. They were opposed to keeping an open shop. The chemist had to live like everyone else, and it was not in the interests of the dispensaries to carry on a business such as had been complained of.

The Brunswick representative said he fully endorsed the previous speaker's remarks. His dispensary had 7000 members, and they were very strict in confining their business to these. They did not sell goods, and he and the majority of the committee were opposed to the practice. He was very pleased to hear the P.D.L. delegates, and he thought their views were moderately expressed and worthy of consideration.

The Geelong delegate said that the intention of his committee was that sales should be made to members only. He admitted it was very difficult to prevent outsiders going in and getting goods; but what additional safeguards could they enforce? There was a notice on the door that the dispensary was for members only. Every purchaser had to state whether he belonged to a lodge. As to swimming wings, they had found that a bad line. He believed in a broad interpretation of the Act, and thought that infants' foods and feeding bottles came within the meaning of the section. As far as proprietary medicines were concerned the grocers cut these lines, and the dispensary had to sell them at low prices. His committee had no intention of selling to the public.

Another delegate drew attention to a rule which all the dispensaries had adopted:

> "Rule 19.—Any member or other person procuring medicine from a dispensary for parties not members shall be prosecuted by the trustees for obtaining goods under false pretences."

If the P.D.L. reported any case of evasion of this rule, the offenders would be prosecuted. Whether the dispensaries should enter into commercialism was another matter which need hardly be discussed that night. The crux of the question was to obtain a definition of the term "medicines and medical or surgical appliances."

Mr. Towl said that was the real point at issue. He was very pleased to hear what had been said, because it showed that the majority of the dispensaries took a broad-minded view of the case.

A delegate from Clifton Hill said that his dispensary would not sell anything unless the book was produced. Every safeguard was taken to prevent illegitimate sales. Their principle was to supply whatever the doctor ordered. He doubted if they should give anything but what the doctor ordered. Sometimes a mother came in and wanted something for the children. Members paid in to their societies £4 or £5 a year, and they were everlastingly at the dispensary for more privileges. They had a little over 4000 members, and supplied them with medicine at 1s. 9d. a quarter. Their cash sales were £500 per annum. They were trying to do the best they could for their members. At the same time he was very pleased to be present to hear the very fair case which had been put by the chemists' representatives. (Applause.) After a further short discussion, Mr. Ditchburn (Clifton Hill) moved, and Mr. Bennett (Hawthorn) seconded:

> "That the executive of the conference meet the P.D.L. delegates and endeavour to come to an agreement on the points at issue."

Mr. D. Coventry (hon. secretary of the conference) said he supported the motion. He had listened with pleasure to the various speakers. There was evidently great difficulty in stopping outsiders from purchasing. Certain safeguards had been mentioned, but these did not seem to be sufficient, and it seemed to him that more stringent measures would have to be taken.

Mr. Webb moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the P.D.L. delegates for their attendance. They were men of the right stamp, and it had been a pleasure to listen to them. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Buckhurst responded. He felt very deeply the kind reception accorded to them, and trusted that the conference would result in a better feeling between them. They had much in common, and he felt sure that the better understanding which had been created was the best for all concerned, as litigation was only a waste of money, and caused a lot of bad feeling. (Applause.) He was convinced that very few dispensaries did sell, and he hoped that as the result of the conference those that were selling on a large scale would respect the wishes of the majority and restrict their cash business as much as possible. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned.

The Executives Confer.

As the outcome of the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. delegation to the U.F.S. Dispensaries' Conference on April 28th, a further meeting was held on May 14th at 8 p.m. in the Board Room of the College of Pharmacy.

The following were present:—

Dispensary Delegates:—Mr. P. H. Webb (president of the U.F.S. Dispensaries' Conference); Mr. H. Duncan (Richmond), vice-president; Mr. D Coventry (Prahran), secretary; Mr. G. H. Parsons (Fitzroy and Collingwood) and Mr. Timewell (Flemington)

Pharmaceutical Delegates.—Mr F. Buckhurst (chairman Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.), Mr. C. F. Towl (president of Pharmacy Board), Mr D. Rankin (Pharmaceutical Society), Mr W. H. Leay (Ballarat Chemists' Association), Mr A. E. Sayer (Bendigo Chemists' Association), Mr T. A. Dickson (Geelong Chemists' Association), and Mr C. L. Butchers (secretary).

Mr Frank Buckhurst occupied the chair, and welcomed the dispensary delegates on behalf of the chemists of Victoria. He trusted that the deliberations of the Conference would be marked by the same spirit of fairness and reasonableness which had characterised the previous Conference.

Mr. Webb expressed his pleasure at being present, and thanked the pharmacists for the kind reception they had given to their visitors.

A Definition Wanted.

Mr Buckhurst said that the first thing was to discuss what was a fair and reasonable definition of the words, "Medicines and medical or surgical appliances." The directors of the P.D.L. had gone very carefully and exhaustively into the subject, and had obtained a number of opinions from representative and expert sources as to what was the proper interpretation to be placed on the term. The fundamental principle of the dispensaries' right to sell was bound up in the Friendly Societies' Act—first, sales must be to *bona-fide* members of lodges, and second, such sales must only consist of "medicines and medical or surgical appliances." It was the general desire of the majority of the dispensaries not to exceed their privileges in any way, and he thought that if a proper definition were agreed upon it could be accepted as a uniform standard. He would ask the secretary to read the correspondence on the subject. Mr Webb said he concurred in the course suggested.

Mr Butchers first of all quoted from several English judicial cases in which an interpretation was sought, as to whether certain articles came within the scope of a *"medical or surgical appliance."* The courts held that the specific articles mentioned, namely, toilet soaps, sponges, shaving brushes, hair brushes, and cloth balls, did not come within that definition.

Experts' Opinions.

In all of the opinions there was a general concurrence as to the adoption of the definition "Any article or appliance used in the medical treatment of disease or injury." This *inclusive* definition was modified in two cases by the addition of the words, "but nothing ordinarily used in a state of health shall be deemed to be a medicine or medical or surgical appliance, notwithstanding that it might in certain circumstances also be used in the treatment of disease or injury." The mere fact that an article was in the ordinary stock of a pharmacist, or was listed as a druggist's sundry, did not make it a drug or a medical or surgical appliance—*e.g.*, photographic goods, hair brushes, toilet soaps, and perfumes. There consequently would require to be an exclusive as well as an inclusive definition.

The following articles would come within the definition.—Invalids' Food, but not Infants' Food; Breast Pumps, but not Feeding Bottles; medicine glasses, fumigating lamps, strong carbolic and antiseptic soaps (not toilet soaps), finger stalls, boracic wool or antiseptic gauze (but not ordinary cotton wool, which is not medicated unless prescribed), rubber sheeting, sal volatile, tincture of arnica (but not methylated spirit or perfumery, unless prescribed); nasal douches; trusses, rubber bandages, elastic stockings and chest protectors.

Another expert opinion was as follows:—

"The following can certainly be so classed:—Acid brushes, air beds, cushions, pillows, etc., antiseptic gauzes and dressings, atomisers, bandages, bed pans, breast relievers, etc., belts (umbilical and abdominal, catheters, clinical thermometers, cotton wool, douches, enemas, eye baths and droppers, finger stalls, G.P. tissue, hot-water bottles, inhalers, ligatures, lint, measures (graduated), oiled silk, pessaries, plasters, respirators, stockings (elastic), syringes, spitting cups, suspenders, throat brushes, tow, trusses, urinals."

"This list is perhaps not exhaustive, but represents all the essential articles that occur to me."

In the opinion of another writer, the dictionary meaning of the word "medicine" should be accepted. This was *"anything used for the cure or lessening of pain or disease."* Medical and surgical appliances should be interpreted as *"any appliance or sundry such as would be ordered by a doctor for the use in a sick room."* Bearing this in mind, the writer said he had thought the matter over a good deal, and had tried to look at it from a disinterested and broad point of view, and he had come to the conclusion that *bona-fide* members of Friendly Societies, and no others, were entitled to expect to purchase through dispensaries goods which came within the definition.

With regard to proprietary medicines, these should broadly be restricted to such as were generally prescribed by medical men.

Under medical and surgical appliances, would be classed, air cushions, medical batteries, belts, bougies, antiseptic dressings, lint, enemas, oil silk, bandages, bed pans, catheters, douche cans, elastic silk stockings, medicated cotton wool, gutta-percha tissue, medicated plasters, trusses, ear syringes, rectal syringes, infection bottles, throat sprays, feeding cups, urinals, urethal syringes, inhalers, surgical pessaries and chest protectors.

Articles Outside the Definition.

The following goods did not come within either definition, and should not be stocked or supplied by dispensaries:—

All lines of perfumery, toilet soaps, toilet powders, dentifrice, preparations for the hair, shaving soaps, skin lotions, toilet lanoline, valaze, hazeline snow, oatine, and similar skin preparations, bathing caps, feeding bottles, feeding bottle fittings, feeding bottle tubing, tooth brushes, nail brushes, combs, sponges, soothing teats, smelling bottles, hair brushes, puffs, sponge bags, sparklets,

toilet papers, etc., etc., and all proprietary medicines, except those which are generally recognised as entering into the practice of, and are prescribed by, medical men.

One of the largest surgical and instrument makers and purveyors in New South Wales had written, stating that a liberal definition would be—"Medical or surgical appliances are such as are ordered in individual cases by a medical man to a patient for a specific complaint."

Mr. Butchers said these were all opinions of the leading authorities. The writers had not been seen. They were written to and asked briefly to define the term in question. He had consulted a number of experts and without exception their interpretation of the words in the Friendly Societies Act ran on similar lines.

The chairman said that only during the past week a large firm of hairdressers in Geelong had written complaining of the local dispensary selling Egyptian hair-dye. Two relieving dispensers had informed him that there were hardly any precautions taken at the Geelong dispensary to restrict selling to members, and that cash trading to anyone was encouraged. He felt certain that the greater number of the dispensaries would oppose this unfair competition, and he, for one, would be bitterly disappointed, after their two friendly conferences, if the Executive did not boldly take this matter up, and in the best interests of all concerned, endeavour to have it stopped. (Applause.)

Mr. T. A. Dickson (Geelong) said:—

I am pleased to see that there are a number of dispensaries carrying on their work purely and solely as dispensaries—namely, the dispensing of medicines, sick and medical comforts to their members, without becoming in any sense of the word "trading concerns."

Chocolate as "Medicine!"

This acceptance of a broad interpretation of the Friendly Society Act is, I think, just, and nothing more, than what was intended by Parliament, for it was most careful to provide that Friendly Society funds should not be used for ordinary trading purposes. In this view I am backed up by many prominent members. I am sorry the Geelong delegates are not present tonight, because I have the unpleasant duty of sounding a note of discord. The Geelong dispensary, in which I am naturally more interested than any other, is now and has been, right from its inception, a "Trading concern." Take the item "water wings," admitted by its delegate at the last meeting; had these water wings been brisk sellers, the Geelong Dispensary would still be selling them, and at such a price that the ordinary trader could not compete. I will give you another example, Cailler's Chocolate is sold by confectioners at 6d., yet you can buy that at the Geelong Dispensary for 5d. Similarly, diamond dyes, hair and hat dyes, perfumery, face powders, scented soap, sponges, etc. Our customers frequently state that they have made purchases at the dispensary, and when challenged as to their membership state that they don't belong to it. This is the experience of all the Geelong chemists, and not individual cases. The notice on the door and other parts of the dispensary has only been a recent affair. I will give you another example of the trading at Geelong. A wealthy man, not connected with the dispensary, uses an alcohol cooking stove in his house; the methylated spirit used by him for it *is all bought at the dispensary* by his maid, who is a member. The whole interior of the dispensary is hung with goods for sale. That it is a pure trading institution, one has only to view the interior of the building to remove all doubt.

Finally, I maintain that the class of trading done by the Geelong Dispensary is beyond the powers of the Act. I know, of my own knowledge, that persons who are not members purchase goods at the dispensary. A girl in my employ has often bought perfumery there. She has never been asked if she were a member. Vibrona wine, which costs 44s. a doz., is sold at 3s. 9d. a bottle. The local grocers find they cannot sell at these rates, and their customers go to the dispensary. Is this a fair state of things?

The following appeared in the front of the members' lodge book:—

NOTICE.

Re Members' Purchasing Privileges.

"Members are informed that in addition to the whole of the free benefits, they are also entitled to purchase at the dispensary in the ordinary way, any drug, chemical, patent food, mixture, or any other article they may require, and the same will be supplied to members only at wholesale rates."

The other dispensaries cannot be aware of the large amount of trading which goes on at Geelong. Fellow's Syrup, which costs 4s. 6d., is sold at 4s. 8d. or 4s. 9d. I sincerely trust the more moderate dispensaries will use their influence with Geelong, and that that institution will come into line. I speak earnestly and sincerely, and not in any carping spirit, when I affirm that the Geelong dispensary is going outside of its rights and taking up an attitude which brings discredit on the dispensary movement generally.

Mr. Webb: You have stated a plain case. Evidently the Geelong traders have a great grievance.

Mr. Dickson: I can assure you, Sir, they have.

Mr. Webb said that he had listened with astonishment to Mr. Dickson's remarks. If the Geelong dispensary sold chocolate and methylated spirit, and the other things mentioned, it was a disgraceful state of affairs, and ought not to be tolerated. He had given the matter a great deal of thought. As the head of the Melbourne U.F.S.D., he had talked the matter over with their head dispenser, and they had drafted the following definition, which he thought expressed the views of both Collingwood and Richmond, although he had not discussed the matter with those delegates. The definition was:—

> "*Any substance or instrument designed or manufactured with the object of alleviating, assisting to alleviate, or to relieve sickness or suffering*"

That would include such things as wools, lints, gauzes, silk, plasters, serums, bandages, enemas, syringes, douches, trusses, thermometers, throat sprays, etc.

Mr Parsons (Fitzroy and Collingwood): I am quite in accord with that definition.

Mr Weedon: As far as Melbourne is concerned, we practically do not trade at all. If a doctor orders anything we get it. We have nearly 7000 members, and our sales last year only amounted to £20.

"Live and Let Live."

Mr Parsons said that the Fitzroy and Collingwood dispensary was probably the largest in the world. It had close on 11,000 members. They did not trade—they stocked nothing, but if a doctor ordered an article they procured it for their member at cost price. Even this they did not encourage. His executive realised that "live and let live" was the proper motto to adopt. He regretted to hear such a state of affairs existed in Geelong. The chemists had the remedy in their own hands. They ought to bring about a prosecution. The law was explicit, and if it was being broken then no sympathy should be shown to the offenders. The executive of the Conference had no power to dictate to the dispensaries, but he felt sure they would use every influence to keep the class of trading spoken of within proper limits. It seemed to him that Geelong, Williamstown, Flemington, and perhaps Hawthorn, were the only dispensaries which went in extensively for selling. He thought Geelong was going quite outside what dispensaries ought to do. With 11,000 members the sales at his dispensary were only about £50 per annum. He would use every possible means to have this matter settled on a satisfactory basis.

Mr Towl said that no matter from what aspect they viewed the Friendly Societies Act, it was very explicit. The privilege of members was to have medicines supplied free in consideration of levies or contributions, and, secondly, they were entitled to get a certain defined class of goods by purchase. There was no doubt that the concluding portion of the section in the Act was the definition of how far the privilege of purchasing was to go. *The crucial point was—what were medicines and medical or surgical appliances?* Could they not have some definite motion on that point, so that it might be placed before the Conference for discussion?

Mr. Coventry (Prahran) said he took it that most of the dispensaries did not wish to go beyond what they were allowed to do as laid down in the Act. They had considerable trouble in getting that clause passed. He took it that the whole of the dispensaries obtained for their members any article which they—a doctor—wished them to have, and charged them for it. He took it also that they charged a small percentage on cost price. Prahran went a little further, and sold anything they might require. He did not think outsiders could purchase at Prahran. It was difficult to prevent members purchasing for their friends, but his dispensary intended to try and draw up some rule which would have the effect of absolutely preventing this being done. He was sure that all the representatives were in accord in trying to get Geelong, and any other dispensary exceeding its powers, to come into line.

Delegates' Opinions.

Mr Tunewell (Flemington) said that his dispensary had 2500 members, and their sales last year amounted to £800. They only sold to members. Their rule was that a member must produce his book, or else must give the number of his lodge and the secretary's name. The dispenser gave the member a receipt and retained the duplicate. *They did not stock such things as brushes or combs or swimming swings.* They kept a stock of about £220. They sold baby comforters and feeding bottles. Really the matter was left in the dispenser's hands as to what to sell. They always made a small profit on their sales. In his opinion, a place like Geelong ought to be stopped.

Mr Rankin referred to *certain privileges in the way of exemption from taxation* and banking facilities which dispensaries enjoyed. These made their competition all the more serious from the outside traders' point of view. He believed in conciliation, but at the same time he thought they had a very just case to put before them, and one which he thought even Parliament must recognise, even though they might be numerically the weaker body. He was very pleased at the tone of the debate, and felt sure that the dispensaries had not before realised the extent to which their competition was affecting chemists and other traders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Parsons (Fitzroy) said on looking over the Geelong dispensary book he saw that it contained the following Rule:—"Caution. Any member or person procuring or attempting to procure, medicines or any other goods from the dispensary for parties who are not entitled thereto, he may be prosecuted by the Trustees." He did not know if that rule was *more honoured in the breach than in the observance*, but it was there.

Mr. Sayer (Bendigo) said that, as far as the Bendigo dispensary was concerned, it seemed to be run on legitimate lines. There was practically no "cutting" of prices, and that to chemists was a most satisfactory feature of the institution. They also strongly resisted any attempts to sell goods to outsiders. If a proper definition of medicines and medical or surgical appliances were agreed upon it should remove all the points in dispute.

Mr. Fleay (Ballarat) said that Ballarat pharmacists felt that they had a just grievance. The dispensary had about 5000 members, and their cash sales had increased from £150 to £800. Not only did they cut prices, but they sold *shaving creams and had lozenges specially put up for them*. It was impossible for retailers to sell at the dispensary prices, and people were constantly coming in and asking the chemists to sell goods at dispensary rates. This had a serious effect on business. He had heard of cases where members bought from the dispensary for outsiders. If

the more moderate dispensaries would dispassionately consider the serious position created and use their influence with those that went in so largely for this class of business, the trading community would be greatly relieved.

Democratic Suburbs Opposed to Selling.

Mr. Butchers said that it was a noticeable fact that the more democratic suburbs, consisting of a poorer population, consistently set their faces against trading. The largest dispensaries were able to carry on without it. Geelong, Ballarat, Williamstown, St. Arnaud, and in a lesser degree Hawthorn, Flemington and Clifton Hill, made cash selling a feature of their work. If the lodge members in districts like Collingwood, Brunswick, Footscray, Fitzroy, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Carlton, and North Melbourne, did not require the cash selling privileges, or did not abuse them, *why should the better off suburbs ask for them?* The dispensaries which did not sell had evidently very carefully considered the matter, and they had decided it was an unfair form of competition. He appealed to the others to look at it in the same light. Narrow the question down to two issues—first, procure anything ordered by the doctor (even at cost price); second, cut down the sale of other goods, not ordered by a doctor, to a minimum, and, third, definitely define what were medicines and medical or surgical appliances. He thought the position might be viewed in a generous light by the dispensary committees, and that any misunderstandings which had arisen in past years might be forgotten. ((Applause.)

Mr. Coventry said the matter had now been fully discussed. He would like Mr. Butchers to furnish him with a copy of the report of the proceedings if that were possible. He moved that the report of the Conference, as recorded by Mr. Butchers, be forwarded to the Conference on May 19th; that the Conference take the report into consideration and apprise the Pharmaceutical representatives of the result.

Mr. Timewell (Flemington) seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Buckhurst, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the dispensary delegates for the patient hearing they had given. He hoped that an amicable settlement would be arrived at, and that in future harmonious relations would prevail.

Mr. Webb responded, and expressed his pleasure at being present. He was pleased to see that Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo had sent delegates. The executive would place the case before the conference, and the matter would then go on to the dispensaries. He believed a satisfactory agreement would be arrived at.

Mr. Parsons said: We are not out to make money—we are out to succor the afflicted, and relieve the sick and help one another. He congratulated the chairman on the admirable manner in which he had conducted the proceedings, and moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to him and the pharmaceutical representatives for their kindness in inviting the executive to meet them at their rooms. He assured them that the dispensary committees were composed of reasonable men, who would give earnest consideration to the representations which had been made.

Mr. Buckhurst responded, and said that it had been a pleasure to preside at the Conference. There had been a general desire on both sides to discuss the matter from a fair and reasonable standpoint, and he felt sure the same spirit would be shown by the dispensary committee when it came before them.

The Conference then adjourned.

The Report Considered.

The U.S.F. Dispensaries' Association met at the College of Pharmacy on the 19th May, under the presidency of Mr. P. H. Webb, to consider the report of the executive. There was a good attendance, most of the dispensaries being represented. Printed copies of the report of the proceedings of the conferences held on 28th April and 14th May were supplied to the delegates. After the preliminary business, a general discussion ensued on the points at issue, and a resolution was carried recommending each dispensary to adopt stricter methods in preventing outsiders securing medicine. Some diversity of opinion was expressed as to what articles dispensaries were entitled to sell. A few of the dispensaries claimed the right to sell anything a chemist stocked, but the feeling of the meeting was that some restriction was necessary. Resolutions were carried and ordered to be forwarded to the P.D.L. for further consideration. Mr. Coventry (secretary) stated afterwards that he thought that pharmacists had done good work in arranging the conference, and that in all probability the sale of druggists' sundries would be discontinued. In any case, much stricter methods would be employed in regard to cash sales. He intended to ask the P.D.L. to furnish a list of what articles it was considered could be sold. A special vote of thanks was passed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for placing at the disposal of the meeting a room at the College of Pharmacy.

Formation of the P.A.T.A.

During the year 1913 an association, known as the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, was formed in Victoria to regulate the price of proprietary medicines. A list of minimum prices was issued, and the prices set out therein were required to be observed by all retailers. The average percentage of gross profit on the prime cost of all the articles in the P.A.T.A. list works out at 25 per cent., and out of this 25 per cent. all costs attached to running a business had to be defrayed. Furthermore, the retailer does not fix the prices, but the manufacturer. In other words, P.A.T.A. prices mean just a living profit to the chemist, and no more. It might be of interest to the objectors to the movement to learn that in European countries the prices of all medicines are fixed by law, and at the present time in America the Federal Government is considering the introduction of a Bill to legalise Price-Protection agreements. The P.A.T.A. is a legitimate

associations designed to prevent the uneconomic and evil system of "price-cutting" which is generally acknowledged to be the weapon which the large departmental store adopts to crush the small man.

Some of the dispensaries which retailed proprietary medicines at 10 per cent. on cost price took exception to the enforcement of the P.A.T.A. minimum prices, and resolved to make another attempt in Parliament to secure the right to sell to the public.

Parliament Again Rejects Trading Proposals.

A small machinery Bill to amend the Friendly Societies Act was before the Legislative Assembly on August 26, and the opportunity was taken by Mr. Hampson (Bendigo) and Mr. Billson (Fitzroy) to put in another plea for full trading powers for dispensaries. The Premier, Chief Secretary, and other members of the Cabinet were seen, and decided to oppose the proposal, which was not, however, persevered with in the Lower House.

It was decided, however, to request the Hon. A. McLellan, M.L.C., to move the amendment in the Legislative Council, and on September 24, 1914, he was given an opportunity of doing so. The Hansard report is as follows (pages 1733-36):—

Friendly Societies Bill.

The House went into Committee for the further consideration of this Bill.

The Hon. A. McLellan proposed the following new clause:—

> Notwithstanding anything contained in the Medical Act 1890, any society registered under the Friendly Societies Act 1890 to provide by voluntary subscriptions of or levies upon the members thereof, with or without the aid of donations for providing medical attendance for and dispensing medicines to the members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred, may sell medicines to persons other than the members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred.

He said he did not know whether the Minister would accept it.

The Hon. A. Hicks.—Explain it.

The Hon. A. McLellan said the clause only meant that friendly societies' dispensaries should be allowed to sell medicines to those who were not members of friendly societies. Section 97 of the Medical Act provided that any person, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist, who carried on or attempted to carry on, business as a chemist and druggist, or homœopathic chemist, should be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or might be sent to prison for six months. Section 93 provided that "person" meant, amongst other things, any society registered duly in pursuance of the provisions of any Act of Parliament. Section 5 of Friendly Societies Act 1890, as amended by the Friendly Societies Act 1901, provided that societies might be registered to provide by voluntary subscriptions of or levies upon members for the dispensing of medicines to members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred. Some years ago, as honourable members would recollect, the Prahran United Friendly Societies and Medical Institute dispensed medicines to those who were not members of friendly societies. They were members nominally, and were called purchasing members, paying 6d. a year. They were entitled to purchase medicine from the dispensary.

The Hon. R. B. Rees.—They paid 6d. a year to get behind the law.

The Hon. A. McLellan said he wanted to make that legal. He wanted the public to be able to buy medicines as cheaply as possible. In addition, this provision would assist the funds of these dispensaries. He was told, in respect of one friendly society at Bendigo, that its members paid 17s. a year for doctor and medicine, and that when they were selling medicine to those who were not members, all that they paid was 10s.

The Hon. T. H. Payne.—Sweating.

The Hon. A. McLellan said he was told that one doctor connected with that dispensary made £1000 a year, and another £1500.

The Hon. R. B. Rees.—You pay the chemist a miserable wage. You are the biggest sweaters of all in the country. You call yourselves unionists. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

The Hon. A. McLellan said he did not know to whom the honourable member referred. He (Mr. McLellan) knew there would be a certain amount of opposition to his proposal, and particularly from any one who was interested as a chemist. From the public point of view, what objection could there be to the public buying medicine cheaper if they could get it in the way he proposed?

The Hon. A. Robinson.—That argument would blow the Factories and Shops Act kite high. It might be asked what objection there is to getting work done cheaper?

The Hon. A. McLellan said he did not see any analogy.

The Hon. A. Robinson.—The chemists are workmen just as much as labourers are.

The Hon. R. B. Rees.—And you pay them £2 10s. a week. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

The Hon. A. McLellan said he would probably be told that this would allow of a certain amount of speculation and that friendly societies should not be permitted to engage in trade. If the friendly societies' dispensaries were allowed to supply their members with medicine, why should not they supply it to the public?

The Hon. R. B. Rees.—Why not give them the right to sell boots?

The Hon. A. McLellan said he did not expect to carry this proposal. He understood, however, that honourable members of this House believed in competition. Why, then, did they object to these dispensaries coming into competition?

The Hon. A. Robinson.—Because they do not pay income tax or stamp tax.

The Hon. A. McLellan said the health of the public was an important consideration, and if it

could be safeguarded by means of cheap medicine honourable members ought not to object.

The Hon. R. B. Rees.—Cheap medicine is like cheap law.

The Hon. A. McLellan said it was not as if these dispensaries had incompetent dispensers. The men there were fully qualified, and the public were as safe as if they were buying from an ordinary chemist. A gentleman said to him the other day, "You are going to ruin all the chemists." On being asked how that was to come about, the gentleman said, "Because these dispensaries will be able to sell medicine more cheaply than the chemists," and he (Mr. McLellan) asked whether that was not a good thing for the public.

The Hon. A. Robinson.—That could be a great argument for reducing wages.

The Hon. A. McLellan said he had been informed that Victoria was the only State in Australia, and he thought the only part of the Empire, which imposed restrictions of this sort.

The Hon. R. B. Rees.—Certainly not.

The Ministry Oppose the Clause.

The Hon. J. D Brown (Minister of Mines) said he was sorry the honourable member had gone on with this amendment, because the Government could not accept it, and he would have liked to have accepted an amendment moved by the honourable gentleman, because he was always so serious in what he proposed, and advanced substantial reasons for anything he asked the House to adopt. But in this case he (Mr. Brown) could not follow him in one of the reasons he gave. An amendment was submitted in 1907, when an amendment of the Friendly Societies Act was before another place, to do what the honourable member now proposed. The proposal was exhaustively debated, and negatived on the voices. No attempt was made in this House on that occasion to bring it forward. Friendly societies were established for good purposes, and he thought an amendment of this sort would prevent people from joining. If people could get these benefits without subscribing to the societies, why should they become members?

The Hon. W. S. Manifold stated that he quite agreed with what the Minister said. As the matter had been moved in this House, he would like to place on record the true position in the matter. To become chemists people had to undergo an examination, and had four years to serve, and then they had to make their way in the world. It was proposed now to allow highly privileged bodies such as friendly societies to compete with them. He had a list of some of the privileges friendly societies enjoyed. They were exempt from stamp duty on cheques, and stamp duty on their receipts. They paid no duty on conveyances of property, and there was no stamp duty payable by them under the Transfer of Land Act. They were exempt from the State land tax. They only paid half fees under the Transfer of Land Statute. They were exempt from income tax, and their funds were guaranteed to 4 per cent. by the Government. They were allowed to use cheques on the State Savings Bank payable to the bearer. As they went to the Savings Bank they were saved the half-yearly charge of 5s. on current accounts. Those were privileges these bodies had. Was it fair that they should come into competition with people who had to pay all these charges?

Violating the Labour Laws.

The Hon. D. Melville said he only rose to congratulate Mr. McLellan. There was no principle more rigid with the Labour party than that the plumber must stick to his work, and the shoemaker to his boots. It would cause a strike if it was provided that a man should not serve a full apprenticeship to his trade, and the whole community would be completely upset. There was some satisfaction in knowing that the *public* were now going to be considered. Was he to understand that it was a good thing for the public that we should set aside all these rigid laws? We knew what happened if a saddler interfered with another man's trade, or if a bush carpenter came down to do carpentering work. The public interest would not then be considered, no matter how poor the man might be! The Government could not support this amendment without violating the whole labour law. We were now told that we should only consider the public, and give people opportunities of getting medicine as cheaply as they could. He congratulated his friends of the Labour party on entertaining the notion that the public interest was the supreme concern.

The Hon. R. B. Rees said he did not think it necessary to use any arguments to convince honourable members that the amendment was not a desirable one. Mr. Manifold had already stated what were the privileges granted to friendly societies under the law. Those privileges were so great that it would be absolutely unfair to allow friendly societies to compete with ordinary traders for the amount of trade involved in this matter. But was it right for friendly societies, whose members came together for a very good object, such as providing sick and funeral benefits, to put those funds in jeopardy by entering into a phase of commercial undertaking when they were inexperienced in trade? There was one remarkable case in the city of Melbourne of a body of people joining together for trade purposes, and the results had been disastrous. He merely used that case as an illustration of the danger of people not versed in trade undertaking the management of large business concerns. The Civil Service Stores was a case in point. Here a number of enthusiasts, similar to many of those running these friendly societies, sought to run great co-operative stores. Their funds amounted to about £30,000, and practically the whole of that money was lost, and the civil servants of Victoria were £30,000 poorer than when these enthusiasts went into the venture. Was it right for friendly societies to jeopardise their funds by going into trade? Putting aside the question of the competition with the chemists, it was not fair to the friendly societies.

The Hon. J. D. Brown.—I think the Committee is unanimously of that opinion.

The Hon R P Re[illegible] said he knew the House was of that opinion, but he wanted to convince the members who brought this proposal forward

The Hon A McLe[illegible]n said he desired to explain that the amendment was submitted by request There had been a conference of delegates from friendly societies' dispensaries, and it was what was decided upon there that he had put before the House Personally he had no great interest in the matter A copy of the resolution had been sent to the Chief Secretary, but it reached him too late to be submitted to the other House before the Bill had left there, and it was therefore sent on to the Council

The clause was negatived, and the Bill was then read a third time, and passed

Parliament therefore, for the third time during 25 years, rejected the proposal to allow of open trading with the public

Reasons Against Trading.

Reasons why the proposal to allow dispensaries to sell to the public is not equitable —

(1) Because it is a breach of an honourable understanding on the part of the Dispensaries that the present system of selling to members would not be extended

(2) Because Parliament, in September, 1907, after a full discussion on the question, rejected a similar clause.

(3) Because the pharmacist, having undergone a long course of professional training, in pursuance of conditions laid down by the Pharmacy Act 1876 and the Medical Act 1890, has a right to expect the legislature to protect his personal title (as is done in the case of barristers and solicitors, doctors, dentists, and others), by refusing to allow laymen to carry on as pharmacists. This principle was laid down in the Pharmacy Act of 1885, on which charter pharmacists have qualified and invested their capital.

(4) Because, if Friendly Societies are allowed to sell chemists' goods to the public, why should they not be allowed to sell groceries, boots, milk, etc ?

(5) Because Friendly Societies should not enter into trading ventures, the principle of the Friendly Societies legislation being based on actuarial contributions Heavy losses might jeopardise the funds of members

(6) Because the largest and best conducted Dispensaries do not want this privilege

(7) Because ample facilities at present exist There are more Friendly Society Dispensaries in Victoria than in all the other States put together There is no justification for permitting these institutions to become general purveyors to the public of everything stocked by chemists. Some Dispensaries now keep everything a chemist sells, including condensed milk, chocolate, motor oil, methylated spirit for stoves, water wings, etc The whole of the trading community is opposed to this There is no call for it on the part of the public, and the dispensaries are all prosperous under present conditions Any deficiency can be made up by a levy

(8) Because the effect of such a clause would be that *genuine Friendly Societies would lose members* Any ten persons not belonging to a genuine Friendly Society could get together and form a Dispensary, register it under the Friendly Societies Act and supply medicines. One of the inducements to become a member of a legitimate Friendly Society would be thus cast away The reason why this is not possible now is that under the present law "sales" are confined to medicines and medical appliances to bona fide members of Friendly Societies

(9) Because the clause introduces an element of uncertainty. At present, contributions being based on actuarial calculation, no loss can occur except by embezzlement, or by neglect in not insuring property

(10) Because Friendly Societies are *exempted from payment of* —

(i.) Stamp duty on (a) receipts and cheques, (b) conveyance of property, and (c) transfer of land.

(ii.) Income Tax.

(iii.) Land Tax

They are only charged half-fees for registrations and certificates of title under the Transfer of Land Act.

They are allowed to use negotiable cheques on the State Savings Bank.

Their funds are guaranteed 4 per cent by the Government

They do not pay the 10s. annual charge at the associated banks.

Therefore, being State-aided institutions, freed from taxation which ordinary retailers have to pay, it is distinctly unfair that they should seek to enter into competition with retail traders.

Reasons Advanced in favor of the Proposal

A careful study of all the speeches made on the subject narrows the arguments in favour of open selling to two, viz.:—

(1) The public will get cheaper medicines.

(2) Open trading is allowed in other States

(3) The Dispensaries will make larger profits.

The First Reason.

Cheaper Medicines.

Apply it in another way. By lowering wages the public will get cheaper labour. Is this desirable in the interests of the community? Is not the chemist (himself a craftsman) equally entitled to fair remuneration for his skill and knowledge? Is cheap medicine in any case a desideratum? When health is at stake, nothing but the best should suffice Under the Health Acts and the Medical Act every retail pharmacist is made personally responsible for the standard and purity of the drugs and chemicals he has in his possession The pharmacist is specially trained to be able to test those drugs. He is subject to periodical visits from the Health Inspectors.

In all countries the public is held to be powerless to protect itself against the preparation, vending and use of drugs, since special training, knowledge and experience, such as the public cannot possess, are necessary to guard against dangerous, it may be fatal, errors

In the purchase of medicines the public must rely on the honesty and integrity of the individual pharmacist to supply the article called for. In the very nature of things, the pharmacist is held to warrant that the drugs or medicines he sells are of the character called for.

For these reasons the Victorian Parliament has insisted on a long course of professional training before any person can be qualified as a pharmacist. For these reasons it has consistently forbidden laymen to engage in pharmacy. It has thrown the onus of supplying the true and correct medicine on the pharmacist personally. It has placed the pharmacist under restrictions (often irksome and wearisome), which he must obey.

Is this skill and knowledge worth nothing? Is medicine cheap because an unscrupulous man uses inferior drugs, or adulterates, or substitutes? The public must be prepared to pay for careful and skilful compounding. They willingly pay their medical adviser for advice and treatment. And the man who is asked to use his skill and experience in compounding the medicine ordered by the doctor is equally entitled to a professional charge over and above the mere cost of the ingredients.

Chemists do not earn large incomes. A study of the Income Tax returns show that about forty per cent. in business in Victoria earn less than £200 a year. The average taxable income of the 271 chemists who paid income tax in Victoria in 1913 is only £350. Does this "munificent" return indicate exorbitant profits?

If every chemist had an honorary committee to manage his business he could sell medicines cheaper. And the grocer could sell groceries cheaper. And the employer could get get his work done cheaper. The argument is not a valid one, and cannot hold water.

The Second Reason.

"Open Trading" is Allowed Elsewhere.

This reason might appear valid if two wrongs made a right, or if conditions in other places were the same as in Victoria.

"Open trading" is permitted in most of the other States, but, strange to say, it has not resulted in any great gain to the dispensaries. In Victoria there are more dispensaries than all the other States put together. And, what is more important, none of the other States secured pharmacy legislation until vested interests had arisen by the formation of "company" pharmacies, which Parliament could not overlook. In Victoria the dispensaries are self-supporting. In New South Wales they are subsidised by the Government. Does this look as if "open trading" is the best course to adopt? The dispensaries, if they desire to enter into competition with outside traders, must be prepared to forego all their present privileges, and to be subject to all the restrictions under the Health Act, as other traders are. Let the advocates of "open trading" compare the privileges they enjoy under the Victorian Friendly Societies Act with the few privileges which the dispensaries enjoy in the other States, and they will not be so keen on their proposals. In Europe no one can sell a drug or any medicine except a chemist. Dispensaries are only allowed for the purpose of dispensing medicines to their members. In Great Britain Parliament laid it down that the retail chemist was to be the person to supply drugs under the National Insurance Act. It even put a stop to the time-honoured practice of medical men dispensing for insurance patients. Consider reason No. 2 in all its bearings, and it will be found as equally fallacious as the first reason advanced by the *unfair competition* advocates.

The Third Reason.

The Dispensaries will make Larger Profits.

Are larger profits needed? There is not a dispensary in Victoria which is not making a profit. The privilege they enjoy enables them to make profits where other traders make a loss. Are "large profits" to supersede the principles of equity and justice? Is the doctrine of "live and let live" only to be regarded as a relic of a past and more humane age? The managing committee of the dispensaries are men who have to make a living. Would they relish competition of this sort in *their* businesses? Fortunately, as was shown at the various conferences, the majority of them were quick to realise and acknowledge the insidious nature of the "open trading" proposals, and to unhesitatingly condemn them. To these men the appeal is made to insist that others who do not possess the instinct of fairness should restrain themselves and not rush the dispensary movement into a position which would do it incalculable harm, and which would bring it into direct opposition with the whole of the trading community.

Pharmacists are now fighting for their own rights, but it will be the grocer to-morrow, the tobacconist the next day, and then the bootmaker, draper, etc., in due course. Parliament, let us hope, will never be so blind to what is fair and right that it will deprive every pharmacist in Victoria of the charter given to him by the Medical Act, namely, that of having the sole right to own a pharmacists' business, nor be so unjust as to subject retail traders to the insidious form of competition indicated, State-assisted, and bolstered up by exemptions from taxation which ordinary traders have to charge against their business.

Dental.

Legacy for the College of Dentistry.

Mr. John Iliffe has been the greatest benefactor whom the Australian College of Dentistry has yet had. He worked for the institution in his life, and he did not forget it in his closing years, as is evidenced by the provisions of his last will and testament. Under the will, which is dated the 2nd day of September, 1913, Mr. Iliffe appointed Mr. Ernest Joske and the Trustees, Executors and Agency Company his joint executors and trustees. He bequeathed his library (with the exception of six books, which are left to a dentist, Mr. H. L. Strange) to the College, to

be known as "The John Iliffe Bequest Library." The income of his estate is bequeathed as follows: Seven-eighths to his widow for her life, and one-eighth to his brother, Mr. W. S. Iliffe, of Warragul, chemist, for his life. On the death of these beneficiaries, Mr. Iliffe directs that his trustees shall stand possessed of the whole of the income upon trust, to apply it in creating four annual scholarships at The Australian College of Dentistry to be given respectively to the student in each year of the four years' course for the Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria, who is most proficient in the work of the year, especial regard being given to the subjects of Practical Dental Surgery and Practical Dental Prosthetics. The four scholarships are to be of the value of forty pounds each, providing the said income is sufficient to realise that amount; and, if not, or if there be more than sufficient, each scholarship is to decrease or increase pro rata with the decrease or increase of the said income. These scholarships are to be known as the "John Iliffe Scholarships on Dental Science," and the Council of the College is made the judge of the foregoing awards, their decision being final.

Dental Defence.

At the September meeting of the Odontological Society of Victoria, Dr. E. Freeman Greenwood, at the request of the President (Mr. E. Brooke Nicholls), reported on the negotiations which had taken place with the Amalgamated Insurance Ltd. Dr. Greenwood said:—Dr. Nicholls and myself were appointed by the Committee to interview Mr. Druitt re the matter of insurance against alleged malpractice, etc. We did so, and he very courteously and frankly discussed the matter with us. I have not with me to-night the notes which I made at the time, but Mr. Druitt offered a written guarantee for 10 years at the rates and conditions he mentioned to this Society, together with an additional cover for an assistant at a nominal premium, and agreed to accept the judgment of our Committee on all cases. The individual members take out a policy for at least £200, and the Society takes out for a premium of £10 a floating policy for £2000, which is applied to double the insurance of any member. The manager, of course, wants to induce our society and its members to take shares in, and to support the company, by placing all their other insurance business, except life insurance, through our secretary in their Melbourne office. I do not consider it within my province to advise members either for or against investing their money in shares in the company, but I heartily endorse the proposed scheme of insurance, which, besides its immediate cover, would, through the 20 per cent. of premiums retained by the secretary, not only on these policies, but on all other insurance premiums effected through him, provide what I have long wished to see—a strong reserve fund in connection with our society. I only heard today of one of our young dentists in a country town who had an unfortunate accident through a septic tooth disappearing while he was operating under a general anæsthetic, and lodging in a bronchus, causing an abscess, and necessitating a serious operation. I'm sure that our members would all like to feel that in cases arising from accident or other causes, they would have the support of our committee, backed up by a generous insurance policy and a substantial reserve fund.

It was decided to make a further report at the next meeting.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Pharmacy was held on October 13th. Mr. A. Wadsworth (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. W. Short, Ll. P. Williams, T. S. Loney, C. J. Carroll, E. E. C. Schofield, and F. P. J. Gray.

Pharmacy Students at the War.—A letter was read from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, asking what procedure was being adopted in cases of pharmacy students going to the war, and preparing for their Final Examination. Mr. Wadsworth said that he noticed that at the Sydney Medical School they were holding their qualifying examination at an earlier date, to meet the requirements of those students who desired to qualify and offer their professional services in the Army Medical Corps. Mr. Short said that if it meant lightening the examination for those going away, he objected, as these men would come back, in all probability, to practise their profession as pharmacists in Australia. It was not within their power to do otherwise than the course provided for by law. Mr. Loney said that if any of the students wished to go to the war, and asked for special facilities for passing their examination at a date earlier than had been arranged, there could not be any great objection to this being granted to them. Mr. Short said that he read the letter from the West with a different meaning. They were asked if they were making "any allowances whatsoever." Mr. Wadsworth said that they could not shorten the term of apprenticeship, and count the time served as an army compounder in the time of apprenticeship, as it had been pointed out that the apprenticeship must be served "in open shop." Mr. Carroll did not believe in lessening the examination, but if any facilities could be granted he was in favour of making any possible legal concession. Mr. Short moved that a reply be sent to the effect that the Board intended to maintain the standard of examination, but that if any students desired a special examination on an earlier date, to enable them to go with the Expeditionary Forces, such an examination would be arranged.—Carried.

Registration Under the Pharmacy Act.—Eric J. D. Pye, of Windsor, New South Wales, and Howard B. Parker, of Sydney, applied for registration. The former had passed his Final Ex-

amination in Sydney, and the latter was a pharmaceutical chemist of Victoria.—Granted.

A Registration Refused.—E. R. D'Weske, a registered pharmacist of Queensland, applied for registration, and produced his papers, showing that he was a qualified pharmacist in Queensland. The Registrar pointed out that the applicant did not produce evidence that he was qualified by examination, but that he was qualified as being in business prior to the passing of the Pharmacy Act in Queensland. When the New South Wales Board were negotiating with Queensland, they asked for the reciprocity with that State on the basis of the whole register, but Queensland refused these terms in favour of an examination basis. It was decided that the Board had no power to grant registration to the applicant, as he did not come under the reciprocity agreement.

Registration of Indentures.—R. P. Dwyer to E. A. Manning, of Mosman, term 3 years; L. J. A. Anderson to L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, of Newcastle, term 4 years; J. Madinag to H. A. Rose and V. McManus, of Sydney, 3 years; Emily M. M. Poett to S. C. Parker, of Waverley, term 3 years; B. W. Howard to J. T. Williams, of Newcastle, term 4 years. C. W. Saunders presented his pass of the College of Preceptors, England, which was accepted in lieu of preliminary examination.

Registered Managers.—The Registrar reported that since the new regulation compelling masters to register the names of managers left in charge of their businesses during the master pharmacist's absence, 225 managers had been so registered.

An Amended Poisons Act.—Mr. Wadsworth said that now was a fitting opportunity to move for a non-contentious Act, which would allow them to make an annual charge of half-a-guinea for all licenses to sell poisons. A short Act might be obtained, which would relieve the Government of the necessity of voting an annual sum to the Pharmacy Board, and would give the Board an income to carry on its work to the amount of about £500 per annum. He read a draft of the proposed short Bill, and it was decided that a deputation, consisting of the President, the Registrar, and Mr. Ll. P. Williams, wait on the Minister in the matter.

Next Final Examination.—Mr. Short said that, in consultation with Mr. Loney, it was agreed to hold the next Final Examination on November 23rd, and following days. Of course, if any of the students wanted to get through to serve in the Expeditionary Forces they had only to apply and prove their bona fides, and an examination would be held on a special date to suit them. Mr. Gray said that he was not present during the whole of the meeting, and would now like to call attention to the matter of unqualified dispensers being placed over the heads of qualified men. He knew of cases where army compounders had been given the position of dispensers where the qualified dispenser was serving in the ranks. He thought that some representations should be made in this matter. Mr. Loney said that it was not wise at the present time to hamper the medical staff of the Army Medical Corps. Perhaps, if they only knew it, the men selected were expert First Aid men, and possessed qualifications which the qualified pharmacist did not possess. Some of them had served as army compounders in South Africa. Mr. Carroll said that they should bear the matter in mind, and at the proper time make representations to the authorities on the matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Council of this Society met on October 13th. Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Ll. P. Williams, W. Short, A. Wadsworth, T. S. Loney, J. McKimm, E. E. C. Schofield, and C. J. Carroll. Apology was received from Mr. S. V. Penrose, of Newcastle.

New Members.—R. Jamieson, of Petersham, and E. J. D. Pye, of Windsor, applied for admission as members. A ballot was taken, and they were declared elected.

Applications for Diploma were received from R. Jamieson, E. J. D. Pye, L. W. Smith, and G. E. Lancaster, and granted.

Election of Member of Council.—The Registrar called attention to the vacancy on the Council due to the resignation of Mr. A. E. Sharpe. Several names of suitable pharmacists were mentioned, but as no member of Council had the permission of the pharmacists named to nominate them for the vacancy, it was decided to allow the matter to stand over until the next Council meeting, and the President promised to obtain such consent.

Advertising the A.P.F.—The secretary laid on the table correspondence from other Societies regarding the advertising of the A.P.F. in the Medical Journal of Australasia. It was shown that to advertise in alternate issues of this paper, and to alter the advertisement from time to time, an annual expenditure of £66/5/- would be incurred. Towards this only three Societies would contribute on the pro rata basis. Queensland and South Australia stood out. After further discussion, it was decided not to proceed with the matter, but to adopt the methods of personal canvassing and circularising the medical profession on the matter.

Opium Regulations.—The President drew the attention of the members of the Council to the new opium regulations, and said that he thought they ought to take some steps in the matter, as the position was very far from satisfactory. The secretary read correspondence from the secretary of the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society. The letter stated that the Victorian chemists considered that no hardship would be caused by the regulations. The secretary of the South Australian Society stated that the matter was under consideration. A letter on the matter from Elliott Brothers Limited urged the Council to make representations to the Customs Authorities on the matter, as the quantities allowed were altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of Sydney pharmacists. Several members expressed themselves in favour of a special permit being given to pharmacists who required more than the regulation allowed, and it was decided to form a deputation to the Collector of Customs, and lay the views of pharmacists before him, at an early date.

Mr. Dooley and Chemists' Early Closing.

After considerable delay, the charge against Mr J Dooley for acting contrary to Labour principles in his speech when he introduced a deputation of pharmacists to the Minister for Labour and Industry was considered before the Executive of the Political Labour League on October 8th The charge was made by the Shop Assistants' Union, and the deputation in question was members of the Pharmaceutical Society and other pharmacists, who asked that 8 o'clock should be the hour of closing of pharmacies in Sydney The Shop Assistants are for the most part six o'clockers, and it is rumoured that they acted in response to the promptings of a small body of pharmacists, who form the Pharmacists' Early Closing advocates After hearing the complaint and having the shorthand report of Mr Dooley's speech read to them, the Executive did not consider that the speech bore the construction placed on it by the Shop Assistants' Union, and exonerated Mr Dooley from the charge brought against him. The Executive's motion concluded as follows:—"That the executive is of the opinion that the Union did not act with fairness in condemning Mr. Dooley without hearing his defence" The fact is, Mr Dooley took a very liberal view of the situation, and merely assisted the Pharmaceutical Society in exercising their right to be heard by the Minister. Personally, Mr Dooley was in sympathy with the object of the deputation

Chemicals in Clothing.

The death of three boys from burning was the subject of an inquest held by the Sydney City Coroner on September 29th The three boys, aged 13, 15 and 15 years of age, were employed at the works of the Powerite Company, Leichhardt, in packing an explosive containing a considerable percentage of powdered chlorate of potash On September 23rd the boys knocked off for lunch as usual and went into a neighbouring paddock One of the boys lit a cigarette and accidentally set fire to his clothing, which burned like tinder; it is thought that the other boys tried to put out the flames, and in doing so their clothing also became ignited Help arrived too late to prevent the lads being so seriously injured that they died at the Prince Alfred Hospital a few hours later. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The danger of employees working in clothing saturated with chemicals has always been recognised by workmen in all chemical works in Sydney, and this is the first accident of this character which has occurred, though some years ago six men were poisoned by continuously inhaling the fumes of nitro-benzol at an explosives works near Sydney No inquest was held, as the doctor who attended the men certified that they died from inflammation of the kidneys, though he did not state how such inflammation was caused

Poisoning Cases.

Although as a rule New South Wales newspapers have ceased to publish the names of the poisons employed in cases of suicide or death from poisoning, of late a number of exceptions have been made, and three cases of poisoning with strychnia have been published—H G Lobban, at Grafton; C Harden, at Woollahra; and John Walsh, at West Maitland. In the first case deceased has been said to have mistaken the poison for headache powder, but it is hard to understand how strychnia crystals could possibly have been mistaken for any headache remedy on the market

The other instances of poisoning are from error in taking a liniment for a mixture, and there are as usual a number of reputed lysol poisoning cases The suppression of the name of the poison has in no way reduced the number of cases of suicide or attempted suicide with disinfectants of the lysol type, but as since the war the sales of lysol have decreased there may be fewer cases of death from lysol, and more from other forms of cresol disinfectants, which are just as poisonous

Opium Preparations.

The opium sales limitation has caused a considerable amount of consternation among Sydney pharmacists. The limitation of the supply of tincture of opium to 8 lbs. per annum is regarded as absurdly small, as one large pharmacist got through over 80 lbs. in his dispensary last year. The stand taken by the wholesale trade is that they will not take any responsibility in supplying more than the Customs authorities allow, and any pharmacist who requires more must get his own permit from the Custom House, as wholesalers will not agree to take the responsibility, and allow retailers to be covered by their bond. The wholesalers argue that the retailers should give their own bond, and the Customs should not hold the wholesale trade responsible in the event of the retail trade using opium preparations improperly. The wholesale trade have no control or authority over the retail trade in the matter of the use of any opium preparations they may purchase, and it is absurd to expect that the wholesaler's bond shall cover the retailer Let each user of larger quantities of opium than the law allows give his own bond. The Customs have hitherto refused to entertain this idea, but the wholesalers are very solid in their refusal to take the responsibility.

Cream of Tartar Manufacture.

As soon as the price of Cream of Tartar rose in Sydney a number of people asked: "Why cannot we prepare this article from the tartar obtained from Australian wines?" and inquiries were made as to the source of the crude product and the possibilities of utilising the same. It was found that the quantity of the crude product was very small, and it was commonly used with other wine refuse for manure. The vignerons have not been in the habit of collecting the tartar, and the Australian wines seem to be very deficient in cream of tartar In some cases it is said that the wine merchants add to their bulk stock of wines a small quantity of solution of caustic soda, and this neutralises the free tartaric acid that they contain and forming a

small quantity of double tartrate of soda and potash, which does not materially affect the flavour of the wine, and at the same time prevents any deposit of cream of tartar in the bottles. The wine is left faintly acid after this treatment. The success which has attended the use of the alkali is responsible for the fact that there is no crude cream of tartar available for manufacture of the refined article in New South Wales, or the amount available is so small as to be of little use to a manufacturer.

Unqualified Managers.

The passing of a by-law compelling chemists engaging managers to notify the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, and to pay the registration fee of half-a-crown has been proved to work well, and has quite put a stop to the practice of leaving an unqualified manager in charge of a pharmacy during the absence of the master. Occasionally a master has engaged a manager, and on his name being forwarded has received immediate notice that the man whom he had engaged was not qualified, or was not registered in New South Wales. The master had been careless in inspecting the man's credentials, and though the manager had been entitled to registration he as a matter of fact had not applied for registration, and this is insisted upon in every instance. It has also been assumed that because a man was qualified in another State that therefore he necessarily was qualified in New South Wales. These errors have been corrected by the enforcement of the new by-law. One chemist who failed to send the required notification was summoned and fined for the neglect, though the man whom he had engaged was fully qualified.

The Wholesalers' Guarantee.

Prosecutions in New South Wales for selling camphorated oil under the strength of the B.P. have caused some argument as to what extent the wholesale houses' guarantee covers the retailer. The point of view of the wholesalers is that, while the original package is guaranteed by them, there is nothing to prevent an unprincipled retailer buying camphorated oil from a wholesale house, breaking it down to half the original strength, and retailing it to his customers as full strength camphorated oil. When found out and prosecuted he produces his invoice to show that he bought it under warranty; that it is still in the original package, although a considerable amount of the oil has been taken out of the bottle. This defence does not save the retailer from being fined, nor does it allow him to recover from the wholesaler. But when it can be clearly proved that the preparation left the manufacturer's warehouse in the identical condition in which it was purchased, then there is no question as to the manufacturer's responsibility. The wholesalers point out that in cases where it is possible for an article to be tampered with after it has been purchased by the retailer, the wholesale trade disclaims all responsibility, and state that the Law Courts have upheld them in this contention. Both pharmacists and storekeepers have laboured under the impression that as long as they have any portion of a preparation left the makers who originally guaranteed it are responsible for its quality under their guarantee. A chemist recently pleaded that he sold the camphorated oil exactly as supplied to him by a certain wholesale house. Immediately an inspector was sent to obtain samples from the manufacturer. He was afforded every facility for taking samples from any bottle he chose from the wholesaler's stock, and analyses proved that while the sample complained of was considerably under strength, similar samples taken from the wholesaler's stock were very slightly over the B.P. standard.

General News.

Mr. A. E. Durno has now completed the fitting of his new pharmacy in Pitt-street, very near to his old building. The site of the old pharmacy is being used for the erection of a picture show. The new shop has a less imposing frontage than the former shop, but has a greater depth, and has been excellently fitted. Durno Limited are to be congratulated in securing suitable premises so near their old site.

Mr. A. H. Melville, an old Windsor chemist, died at his residence, Windsor, N.S.W., on October 10th, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Melville served his apprenticeship in Windsor, and his first position in Sydney was as junior assistant to the late William Townley Pinhey, when that gentleman had a pharmacy in Pitt-street, opposite where is now the Hotel Arcadia.

Mr. W. B. S. Green has opened a pharmacy at Wentworth Falls. Mr. Green has not had good health for some time, and hopes that the mountain air will be of benefit to him.

Mr. C. E. W. Bean, official war correspondent for the Commonwealth Government, was given a farewell banquet at Farmer's luncheon rooms on October 13th. Mr Heaney, President of the N.S.W. Institute of Journalists, and Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the Institute of Journalists, and prominent citizens present. Mr. Bean was chosen not only in consequence of his ability and experience, but because he was familiar with the country districts of France and Belgium, which are now the seat of war.

Dr. E. Holloway (formerly a pharmacist) has been appointed to the staff of the Women's Hospital, Crown and Albion-street, Sydney.

Hedley Lobban, a journalist, fourth son of Mr. A. Lobban, a well-known school inspector, died from strychnine poisoning at an hotel at Grafton. Before he died deceased stated that he took the poison in mistake for headache powder. A verdict of accidental poisoning was returned.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth has been made a Justice of the Peace. He is quite proud of the fact that his appointment has been made by the Labor Party.

Mr. Petersen, of Campsie, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. Rogan, formerly assistant to Mr. H. J. Parker, of William-street.

Mr. McArthur, of Murrumburrah, has sold out to Mr. J. D. Matthews, Jun

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on October 14th. Present: The President, Mr. Chas. F. Towl (in the chair), and Messrs. Fleay, Jewkes, and Sayer. Apologies from Mr. Bailey, who was absent owing to illness, and Mr. Buckhurst.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards Nos. 612 to 689 were minuted, and included the following:—

Minister of Health, forwarding the Board's reasons why the amendment to the Friendly Societies Act should be opposed.

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C., asking that early facilities might be given for passing the Amended Poisons Bill through the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. M. Laughton, Government Statist, asking what exemptions from taxation, Friendly Societies enjoyed. A reply was received stating that they were exempted from stamp duties on cheques and receipts, conveyances of property and transfers under the Land Act. Further, that they were exempt from payment of State Land Tax, and only paid half fees at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Act 1890. The Registrar said that he had also made inquiries, and had ascertained that they did not pay Income Tax.

Dental Board of Victoria, stating that as the administration of the Poisons Act did not come within its purview, no action could be taken by the Board in cautioning a dentist who was alleged to be selling strychnine.

The police, Poowong, stating that they had warned a person, against whom a complaint had been made for selling poison at Loch.

Captain Morley wrote, thanking the Board for its good wishes and congratulations on his recent promotion.

Mr. Henry Thomas, Croydon, Queensland, wrote forwarding sworn declaration confirming loss of his Diploma.

Mr. D. A. Greenlees, Sydney, wrote in reference to a consignment of "L.L. & C." Lozenges, which had been delayed at the Customs for examination. The Registrar said that he had made inquiries with regard to this matter, and had advised Mr. Greenlees accordingly.

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, stating that the Board was considering the adoption of an official Apprenticeship Indenture form, and asking for copies of the form adopted in Victoria.

A complaint from a resident in a country district, that an oculist's prescription had been wrongly dispensed by a pharmacist was referred to the Board by the Department of Public Health. The Registrar stated that he had had the medicine in question analysed, and that it complied with the Oculist's prescription in every respect. No blame could therefore be attached to the Chemist who dispensed it.

A country storekeeper wrote asking if it was necessary to lock up proprietary medicines containing poisons in the poisons cupboard. To be informed that the Act required all poisons to be kept in a special poisons cupboard, but that provided reasonable precautions were taken some discretion might be allowed in the case of proprietary medicines in every-day use.

The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain wrote advising the Board that the Apothecaries Act 1815 only applied to England and Wales, and that he could not understand how any court could hold it to be applicable to Victoria.

The Executors of the late Mr. B. S. Dawson, Stawell, applied for a permit to carry on the business. It was resolved that a permit be granted for twelve months, subject to the employment, as manager, of a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Chief Secretary's Department forwarded a letter from the Agent-General, intimating that a copy of the Privy Council decision in the case of Hanna V. Regens would be shortly forwarded.

A country pharmacist wrote asking if the Poisons Book required to be signed every time a purchase of strychnine was made. Some customers bought quantities, but did not take them all in one lot. Must they sign each time? To be informed that the Act gave no discretion, and that each time a sale was made, it must be signed for. The writer stated that some of his customers refused to take coloured strychnine, as they had an idea it was adulterated. To be informed that the Poisons Act made it mandatory to sell coloured strychnine only.

An infringement of the Poisons Act by a firm carrying on business in Sydney was reported. As the matter did not come under the jurisdiction of the Board, a copy of the correspondence was forwarded to the New South Wales Board, from whom a reply had been received stating that the matter was being inquired into.

A letter was received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales congratulating the Board on the Amended Poisons Act and offering some comments on the various clauses.

A country pharmacist wrote asking the Board to take proceedings against a person who was selling arsenate of lead. To be informed that the Poisons Act 1890 allowed the sale of this preparation, under certain restrictions, and that no action could therefore be taken.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered:—Zal Markovitch, 146 Bourke-street, Melbourne; Alfred Michael Stemthal, Collins-street, Melbourne; John B. Robinson, 6 Duncan-street, Ballarat; Gilbert Clement Bennett, Elsternwick; Fredk. H. R. Brady, Burke road, Camberwell.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Elsie R. Wasley to J. E. R. Wasley, Melbourne, and Henry A. Braithwaite to C. J. Tonkin, and W. J. Spiller, Glenferrie.

Poisons Licenses were granted to the following:—Wm. E. Lord, Port Campbell; Chas. Geo. Rogan, Corryong; Geo. Manley, Glenrowan; Ernest S. Collins, Myamyn.

Erasure of Names from the Register.—The names of the following deceased pharmacists

were erased from the Register:—Thomas Beckingsale, Brunswick; Benjamin S. Dawson, Stawell; Robert W. Beddome, Melbourne; Benjamin A. Atwell, Sydney; Richard T. Bellemey, Sydney; and Joseph F. Cobb, Sydney.

It was reported that the following pharmacists had not answered the letter of inquiry forwarded to them in regard to their change of residence or address, and that, in consequence, they were liable to have their names erased from the Register if a reply was not received before the December meeting:—

Amery, Francis R., Carlton.
Bissett, Ewen, Warragul.
Black, Jonathan P., Collingwood.
Bruce, Harvey, Brentwood, England.
Burton, Katie, Prahran.
Cameron, Andrew R., Kew.
Finister, Wm. J., Middle Park.
Finucane, Cecil, Portland, New South Wales.
Gardner, Austen W., Suffolk, England.
Gower, P. T., Williamstown.
Harvey, Robt. J., South Yarra.
Jones, Thomas, Balham, England.
Lakeland, J. H., Caulfield.
Mansfield, G. J., Abbotsford.
Mellor, Wm. G., South Melbourne.
Newton, Geo. R., Hull, England.
Norris, Thos. W., Melbourne.
Parker, Howard B., Casterton.
Philpin, Wm., South Melbourne.
Richards, Chas., Pakenham.
Sanderson, R. T., Melbourne.
Terry, Wm. H., Melbourne.
Thomas, F. G., Fitzroy.

Police Reports.—Reports received from the Police dealt with five cases of poisoning, one each of veronal, iodine, carbolic acid, strychnine, and lysol. In each case the provisions of the Poisons Act had been observed.

Final Examination.—The reports of the Examiners for the September Final Examination were received and adopted. The following candidates passed:—Gilbert C. Bennett, John Barclay Robinson, Zal. Markovitch, and Alfred M. Steinthal.

Students Attending Military Camps.—Application was made on behalf of three students attending the College who had been called out for special military duty at Queenscliff, that some consideration might be shown to them at the December Intermediate Examination. The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Western Australia also wrote asking what procedure the Board intended adopting in regard to students undergoing military service. After consideration, the following motion was carried, on the motion of Mr. Jewkes, seconded by Mr. Fleay:—

"1. That students attending the College lectures will be given credit for such time as they have been absent on military duty, provided that such period of absence does not exceed four weeks.

"2 That apprentices leaving Victoria with the Expeditionary Forces may, with the concurrence with the master, break the continuity of their indentures, provided that the Board is notified of their intended absence from the State, and that the full term of four years' apprenticeship is ultimately served. Any such apprentices who may have attended portion of the prescribed course of lectures will receive credit for the same, and will be deemed to be eligible to complete the balance of their course subsequently.

"3. That the examiners will be notified of any cases in which the candidates have been absent from lectures on military duty, and on receiving the results from the Examiners the Board will take into consideration what concession in marks can be allowed."

Proposed New Regulations.—The question of adopting two new Regulations was discussed in Committee. The Registrar was instructed to confer with the Under-Secretary and report to the Board at the next meeting.

Poisons Act, 1914.—It was reported that this Act was assented to on September 21st, and that Mr. Justice Cussen had been interviewed on the subject, and was including it in the Consolidating Act now being prepared.

Poisoning Statistics, 1913.—The Government Statist forwarded for the information of the Board the following return:—

Return showing particulars of deaths by poisoning in Victoria during the year 1913:—

Name of Poison.	Suicide.			Accidental.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arsenical	—	—	—	1	1	2
Belladonna ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carbon Bisulphide ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Carbolic Acid ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Caustic Soda ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Coal Tar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Corrosive Poison ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Cresylic Compound...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cyanide	5	—	5	—	—	—
Cyanide of Potassium	3	—	3	—	—	—
Irritant Poison ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lysol	2	10	12	1	—	1
Methylated Spirits ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Morphine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Phosphorus ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prussic Acid ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strychnine	5	4	9	—	2	2
Not stated	6	7	13	1	—	1
Total	27	24	51	9	5	14

Mr. Fleay said that he thought that lysol should now be made a poison in Part I. of the Schedule. It was decided to defer consideration of this matter until the next meeting, the Registrar in the meantime to confer with the Under-Secretary on the subject.

Historic Medicine Chest.—The President said that he had much pleasure in accepting an historic medicine chest which had been forwarded to the Board as a relic of early Victoria by Miss Henty. As would be seen, the chest was a very unique one, and in time to come would become a

valuable [illegible] It was resolved that a special vote of thanks to Miss Henty be recorded in the minutes, and that a suitable inscription be placed on the chest.

Motor Ambulances.—The President drew attention to the great necessity for more motor ambulances being sent to the front in connection with the present war which he thought was going to last a long time. He thought that if pharmacists throughout the State were appealed to they would respond liberally, and that an endowment of the nature suggested might be presented on their behalf to the Defence Department. He had made inquiries, and found that the cost of undertaking this would be about £600. It was his intention, after conferring with the authorities, to bring the matter forward at another meeting later on.

Mr. Jewkes, for the Hon. Treasurer, submitted the monthly financial statement, and, after the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on October 7th.

Present.—The President, Mr. A. R. Bailey (in the chair), and Messrs. Cossar, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot, Leete, Owen and Pickford. Apologies from Messrs. Francis and Taylor.

Correspondence.

Mr. A. B. Clemes, Stawell, notifying the death of one of the oldest pharmacists of the State, Mr. B. S. Dawson.

Mr. E. J. Lewis, applying to be placed on the List Members Lost. Request complied with.

Mr. W. Metcalf Say, asking for particulars re registration of trade marks. Information forwarded.

University, acknowledging receipt of intimation that Dr. Plowman had been appointed lecturer in Practical Pharmacy, vice Dr. Cole, resigned.

Dr. Plowman, forwarding letter received from the Hon. A. Downward, from the Under-Treasurer, notifying that the special grant to the College would be considered when the estimates for the current year were being dealt with.

Mr. C. J. Ziebell, forwarding £2 2s. to the British Red Cross Fund. The Secretary reported that this had been forwarded and duly acknowledged in the press.

Mr. Andrew J. Nark, Australian Expeditionary Camp, thanking the Council for good wishes.

Election of New Members.

The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Full Member.—Robert E. Charles, Richmond.

Associate Members.—V. M. Steinthal and Zal Marjovitch, Melbourne.

Government Grant.

The Secretary reported that the ordinary annual grant to the College had been placed on the estimates. With regard to the special grant applied for early in the year, a further communication had been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, again bringing under notice the claims of the College, and pointing out that while it was proposed to advance £20,000 to the University, the College did not participate in this, and that the amount of £600 which had been applied for was needed for urgent equipment and apparatus.

Opium Regulations.

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales drew attention to the new Commonwealth proclamation, and asked that the matter might be considered. The President pointed out that the new regulations were very liberal, and imposed no hardships on chemists. The Commonwealth authorities had consulted him and several other pharmacists before the regulations were finally drafted, and he felt sure that if there were any legitimate grievance affecting the interests of pharmacists, every consideration would be given on representations being made. As the Pharmacy Board was a signatory to the International Opium Convention (on which the Proclamation was based), the Council would only be stultifying itself if it now took exception to the enforcement of the recommendations. It was resolved that a reply to this effect be forwarded to the New South Wales Society.

Class in First Aid.

It was reported that a class in First Aid, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, commenced on September 21st, and that 18 students were attending the course under Dr. Smeal.

Friendly Societies Bill.

The President reported that as the result of representations which were made, the Legislative Council had almost unanimously rejected the proposed amendment to the Friendly Societies Bill to allow U.F.S. Dispensaries to sell medicines to the public. A large amount of work had been done in connection with the matter, and it was very satisfactory that both the Government and members of Parliament recognised the injustice of the proposals.

Mr. Shillinglaw's Allowance.

On the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Leete, it was resolved to continue the allowance to Mr. Shillinglaw on the same basis as previously, for a further period of six months.

Teaching Staff, 1915.

The appointment of the Teaching Staff for the year 1915 was considered, but in view of the present unsettled conditions, it was decided to defer the matter until the next meeting. Mr. Leete gave notice that he would move at the November meeting, that members of the Council be requested to attend the lectures occasionally during the year 1915.

General Business.

The Society's supply of copies of the A.P.F. having become exhausted, it was resolved to purchase 100 copies from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Secretary was authorised to obtain a further supply of the College Syllabus for the ensuing year.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the September meeting, a special valuation of the furniture and fixtures of the College, which had been made, was laid on the table, and disclosed a total value of £582. It was resolved that the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary be authorised to adjust the matter with the insurance companies.

It was reported that the clause in the Factories Bill provided for Saturday afternoon closing in Melbourne and suburbs had passed both Houses, and if the Factories Bill became law this session the provisions would come into operation at once.

Letters of sympathy were ordered to be forwarded to the relatives of the late Mr. R. W. Beddome and Mr. B. S. Dawson; and also to Mr. H. B. Taylor and Mr. A. B. Clemes, sympathising with them in their recent illness.

Presentations to the College.

Mr. Pickford said that he had much pleasure in presenting to the Council a special desk for the use of the President. Mr. Bailey said that on behalf of the Council it gave him much pleasure to accept this handsome gift. The desk was not only an ornamental acquisition to the furniture of the Council Chamber, but it would be handed down to posterity as a tangible indication of the interest taken by Mr. Pickford in the welfare of the Society for so many years. It was resolved that a presentation plate be fixed to the desk and a record of the gift be entered in the minutes. Mr. Leete said that he also had a donation to make on behalf of the students attending the College during the year 1803. He had communicated with all of the students of that year, and the result was that £3 had been collected, and this he handed to the Council to use in the manner in which it best thought fit. The President said that this gift also gave him extreme pleasure to acknowledge. He thought that if students attending the College during other years were appealed to, some very handsome additions to the Council room would be made possible. Mr. Cossar said that he would undertake to communicate with the 1898 students. It was resolved that a general circular be drafted, and that one of the students in each year might take the matter in hand and bring it under notice of those attending the lectures with them.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after the transaction of other routine business, the Council adjourned.

Final Examination.

Practical Pharmacy.—Section 1 (a).—Written work. Examiner, Mr. Chas. E. Towl. 1. Give the composition of the following B.P. preparations, viz., the Ingredients, the Proportions, the Doses (if any), the Antidote (if any), and the Incompatibles:—

Liq. Arsenicalis, Tinct. Quinæ. Ammon., Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., Tinct. Cinchonæ. Co., Liq. Iodi. Fort., Tinct. Cardam. Co., Inf. Gent. Co., Inf. Aurant Co., Lin. Camph. Co., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Pulv. Rhei. Co., Pulv. Kino. Co., Syr. Prum. Virg., Syr. Rhei., Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.—15 marks.

2. Give the solvents of the following, and in each case the approximate solubility:—

Camphor, Olive Oil, Chloroform, Creosote, Butyl Chloral, Phenazone, Hydrarg. Iodidi Rub., Menthol, Plumbi Acet., Potass Bicarb.—10 marks.

3. From what plants are the following obtained. Give botanical name, order, habitat, dose, other preparations made from same plant (if any):—

Santonin, Eserine, Scopolamine, Cocaine, Atropine, Hyoscine.—15 marks.

4. Define the following processes, and give at least one illustration of its use in the preparation of official or officinal formula:—

Distillation, Percolation, Infusion, Evaporation, Dialysation, Decoction, Inspissation, Elutriation, Desiccation, Sublimation.—10 marks.

5. If 2 fluid ounces weigh 91.6 grms., what is its sp. gr.?

Reduce to c.c. 2 fluid ounces of a liquid the sp. gr. of which is 1.582.

Calculate the strength of a solution ℥ i. of which makes a 0,001 % solution.—10 marks.

6. Write all you know of Ergot, its life history, its use, when it is collected, its dose, habitat, what limit is placed on its use by legislature, etc.—10 marks.

7. How would you make into pills each of the following:—

Potass. Permanganatis, Ac. Carbolic gr. ij in each pil., Camphora, Ferri Ammon. Cit., Creosotum, Argent Nit.—15 marks.

8. What difficulties are there in the following prescriptions, and how would you overcome them?—

℞ Butyl Choral Hydras. grs. vii. fs.
Glycerini *m* xx.
Aq. Chlorof. ad. ℥ fs.
m ft. mist.

℞ Potass. Carb. ℥ i. fs.
Spts. Chlorof. ℥ ij.
Sacch. Alb. ℥ ij.
Ferri. Sulph. ℥ i.
Aq. ad. ℥ viii.
m ft. mist.

℞ Acid Carbolic ℥ fs.
Aq. ad. *m* fs.
Ft. sol. for painting.

—15 marks.

Section 1. (b).—Practical Dispensing and Prescription Reading. Examiners, Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst and Sayer. No. 1—Practical Dispensing. Time allowed: One hour and a half. N.B.—It is expected that the work will be completed within the specified time. If the time specified is exceeded, marks will be deducted.

1. ℞ Ext. Filicis. liq. ℥ iss.
Pulv. Acacia ℥ iss.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ iv.

Sig: capiat ½ statim et alter. partem mane seq. si opus sit.

2. ℞ Thymol grs. ii.
Ext. Belladon. gr. 1-5.
Excip. q. s. fiat pil. i.
Mitte xviii.

Syrup. ter die inter cibos
℞ Ungt. lodi ℥ss. ft. ung.
Sig. Apply. in ol. morte maneque.

No. 2.—At the termination of the Practical Dispensing Examination, candidates will be examined orally in Prescription Reading.

Section 3 (a) Written Work. Examiners, Mr. D. Avery, M.S., and Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.—1. Describe how you would find the melting point of a sample of Cera Alba, and the boiling point of a sample of Ether.

2. Describe the preparation of the following substances, official in the B.P.:—Potassii chloras. Sodii arsenas. Ferri phosphas. Acidum hydrobromicum dilutum.

3. Give a brief account of the chief industrial methods of preparing either Sulphuric Acid or Sodium Carbonate.

4. Explain why in the following volumetric estimations the following substances are respectively used:

(a) Sodium bicarbonate in the estimation of Antimonium tartaratum by $\frac{N}{10}$ I.

(b) Sodium hydroxide in the estimation of Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum by $\frac{N}{10}$ $AgNO_3$.

(c) Phosphoric Acid in the estimation of Ferri [illegible] by $\frac{N}{10}$ $K_2Cr_2O_7$.

5. The B.P., in the estimation of Ferri carbonas, directs the use of phosphoric acid having a specific gravity 1.5. How would you prepare this acid from one having a specific gravity 1.75?

6. Give an account of the source, preparation, and purification of Phenol.

Give as full an account as you can of the chemical properties of Phenol, and describe briefly some of the typical substances derived from it.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

The 15th meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy at 10 a.m. on October 15th, 1914. Present: Messrs. Sayle (in chair), Jones, Wasley, Butchers, Bartleman, Charles and the secretary. Apologies from Messrs. Lock and Vice.

General Correspondence.—Messrs. B. W. and Co.'s letter, in reply to the secretary's of September 14th, was received. Replies were also received from the three city wholesale houses and from the editor of the *Medical Journal* Sydney.

Reports from Sections.

In regard to the proposed increase in duty on Patent Proprietary Medicines and packed goods the City Section delegate reported that he section was against the increase. The Richmond Section reported that its members favoured the increase. The North Melbourne Section was against the increase. The Northern Suburbs thought that it would be wise to appoint a deputation to the wholesale houses to get at the real grounds on which they based their application. Mr. Bartleman said that his section was of a similar opinion. The Eastern Suburbs had offered no opinion. After the delegates had discussed the matter at length, it was moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Charles—"That there being no solid and unanimous opinion among the chemists in this important matter, a subcommittee be appointed to have an interview with the members of the wholesale houses and then report at the next meeting what further information they had gained in the matter." —Carried. The following delegates were appointed.—Messrs. Wasley, Bartleman and Jones.

Reduction of Excise Duty on Spirit.

This matter was discussed, and it was moved by Mr. Wasley, and seconded by Mr. Jones—"That not being ready to go on with the opposition of the increased duty on proprietary medicines and packed goods, this committee suggests that the Pharmaceutical Society send in its application itself with the names of the three members (Messrs. Bailey, Rankin and Francis) already appointed to act in this capacity, and that they co-operate with the wholesale houses in this matter."

The balance sheet submitted by the secretary showed cash receipts £10/2/6, expenditure £15 10 4, balance in hand £3/12/2.

Re Window Dressing Competition.

The secretary reported that the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce had informed him that so far there had not been a very good response by chemists to compete. It was not necessary for chemists to compete, but it was most desirable to have as many chemists as possible to make a window show in the All Australian Window Display week. Entries closed on October 24th, and the display was to be held on Cup week from the 13th to the 21st of November. This ended the meeting.

City Section.

A meeting of the City Section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston-street, on Wednesday evening, October 15th, at 8.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. White (in chair), Sayle, Towl, Francis, Cheshire, Owen, Wasley, Pleasance, Attwood, Lock, and the secretary. Apology from Mr. Buckhurst.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Spiral Registration.—The secretary reported that the fee for registering the word in the Commonwealth would be £4/4/-. It was moved by Mr. Towl, and seconded by Mr. Attwood, that the word be now registered.

Alterations in Prices.—Owing to the further advance in wholesale prices, Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Francis seconded, that the retail prices for—

Fellows' Syrup No. 1 be 4/-
Fellows' Syrup No. 2 be 6/-
Vapour B. W. and Co. 25 be 1/9
Vapour B. W. and Co. 100 be 5/6.

There was no further business to bring forward, and after a friendly discussion on current topics the meeting ended

Chemists' Cricket Club.

The club is still in want of members. Any chemist, chemist's assistant or apprentice may join on application to the hon. secretary, C. J. Gabriel. A full round of matches has been arranged, including trips to Dandenong and Portarlington. The season opened on October 7 with a game against Working Men's College, resulting in a draw. Matches as follows:—

Oct. 28.—Dandenong, at Dandenong.
Nov. 11.—R.C.C., at R.C.G.
Nov. 18.—S.M.C.C., at S.M.C.G.
Nov. 25.—Yarra Bend, at Yarra Bend

Members are reminded that subscriptions are now due, and should be forwarded to the hon. treasurer, F. N. Pleasance, or the hon. sec.

The ballot for the Richmond Cricket Club tickets took place on October 19, with the result that the following were selected as full members of R.C.C.:—Messrs. H. Hill, C. Barnett, P. Davies, R. Francis, A. Humphrey, J. E. Cremmins, F. Morgan, J. G. Anderson, J. G. Fitzpatrick, F. Fisher.

Poisons Amendment Act 1914.

The Bill to amend the Poisons Acts received the Governor's assent on September 21, and is therefore now an Act of Parliament. Briefly, its provisions are:—

(1) The meaning of the word "sale" has been extended to include "delivery." This removes a flaw in the previous Acts, whereby a person was able to evade prosecution by swearing that he gave the poison away, and that therefore it was not a sale within the meaning of the Act.

(2) Another anomaly in previous legislation was that although an article might be proclaimed a poison, no power existed to say whether it was a poison witbin the meaning of Part I. or Part II. of the second schedule. This has now been rectified, and the Pharmacy Board has been given full power to remodel the present schedule.

(3) A new schedule of poisonous substances has been created. These must be specially labelled, and if liquids, must be sold in special bottles.

(4) A number of machinery clauses have been accepted, simplifying court procedure.

The new Act will be consolidated with the other Poisons Acts previously passed, and pharmacists will then be enabled to obtain all the Poisons legislation in Victoria complete in one Act. The Pharmacy Board is hopeful that the revised schedules will be included in the consolidated Act, and that two or three other anomalies will also then be rectified.

The Sigma Company Ltd.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on September 22 at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

Mr. E. T. Church, chairman of directors, presided over an attendance of 32.

The minutes of the Statutory Meeting having been confirmed, consideration was given to the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements. These disclosed a satisfactory year's progress, a net profit of £221 18s. 3d. being shown. Of this £119 10s. was allocated towards the redemption of debentures due on December 1, 1916, and £102 8s. 3d. was carried forward. Further capital was required to extend the business, but the time was not thought propitious to make an appeal in this direction.

After several shareholders had spoken in appreciative terms of the work done by the directors and the manager (Mr. E. H. Leete), the report and balance-sheet were adopted.

The four retiring directors, Messrs. Aumont, Goode, Leete and White, and the auditor, Mr. H. M. Barker, A.I.A.V., were declared re-elected by the chairman. The remuneration of the directors was fixed at £10 10s. per annum each. It was stated that the honorarium voted at the statutory meeting had not been drawn by the directors, and that the secretary had always been working without payment. A special vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and the auditor for their efforts on behalf of the company.

Under the heading of General Business, the chairman referred to the display of Sigma lines which the members had before them on the desk. The placing of these on the market had meant a very large amount of work in experimenting with formulæ, obtaining materials, and supervising the preparations and designs of the cartons and labels. He was glad to say that Mr. Leete's visit to Hobart and Launceston had resulted in nearly every chemist there becoming an active shareholder. It was the directors' hope that the company would, in time, develop into a big Australian concern. Though much of the directors' time and energy had necessarily been of a pioneering nature, and though delays and difficulties had frequently arisen in securing material and containers, the result to date had been very satisfactory, and the business was likely to develop to such an extent that pharmacists would in future secure a good return on their outlay.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Burnside (Eaglehawk), the chairman said the directors had in view the desirability of pushing the A.P.F. preparations. He thought that during the coming year something would be done in this direction.

Mr. Lee emphasised the necessity of Sigma window displays. The chairman said that this had already been dealt with by the directors, and that during the Australian Manufacturers' Week a number of Sigma displays would be made.

In reply to another question, the chairman said that no fewer than 3048 tins of Sigma Salve had been sold by the company in a period of ten weeks. This referred to the small size only.

In another line over 78,000 labels had been sold, some chemists ordering as many as 5000 at a time.

Mr. Bartleman said that a rumour had been going round that a large number of the shares

were held by a wholesale house in Sydney. Mr Leete replied that no shareholder held more than two shares, and only in two instances was more than one share held by a single shareholder. The rumour was therefore absolutely false.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Workers Compensation Act.

This Act is now in force, and every pharmacist may take out a policy in common with other employers for persons in his employ.

The exemptions are employees earning £250 and more per annum, and employees who are members of the employer's family and live in the same house with him. The premium is charged on the total amount of wages paid during the previous twelve months. Some of the rates are as high as 120s. per cent. Pharmacists are fortunate in securing a comparatively low rate. The following are the rates which have been fixed:—

Chemists and Druggists—

	Rate per cent
(a) Manufacturing	25/-
(b) Wholesale (no manufacturing)	10/-
(c) Retail Shop only	5/-
(d) Retail Shop (Delivery Wages only)	10/-

Class (d) refers more particularly to employees who do nothing else but deliver goods. In class (c) the policy only covers work done in the shop.

Other rates are: Opticians, 8s and 10s., Dentists, 6s.; Dispensaries, 6s.; Hospitals, 6s; Herbalists, 6s., and Grocers, 5s. and 10s. Pharmacists desirous of information regarding the Act are advised to communicate with the Melbourne Fire Office, 47 Queen Street, Melbourne.

Queensland.

Central Queensland.

The Early Closing Agreement, which eventuated soon after Mr Cowley's visit to Rockhampton, is looked upon by the chemists and their assistants as a great success. It affords them the relief that the trying climate of a tropical town cries for. It appears that there are still some flies in the ointment. One man may cause a lot of trouble.

Business is as usual. Local chemists, along with other business men of the Central Queensland district, are delighted with the generous rainfall experienced during the month, which will do much towards balancing the extra expenditure the war promises. A point of agreement seems to be that British made chemicals will be a stipulation in future drug orders.

Off to the Front.—Mr Jack Atherton, son of Mr W. A. Atherton, of Rockhampton, is a member of the first Queensland contingent.

Mr. McIntosh is spending a well-deserved holiday in the south lands. Brisbane is one of his calling places.

North Queensland.

War Conditions appear to be affecting the Friendly Societies of Townsville, who recently opened a dispensary. A levy has been made on the members. Prices in North Queensland still remain normal.

Thursday Island.—Several North Queensland chemists are still in residence. Some left to join the First Queensland Expeditionary Forces. Comforts of life in the island are somewhat at a premium. Water is rather a scarce commodity.

Control of Trade Adjudications.—"Somewhat farcical" is our correspondent's report, such as might have been expected from people who are ignorant of what they talk about.

Mr Roy Wilkinson, formerly manager of the Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Charters Towers, has returned from Thursday Island, feeling and looking very fit, notwithstanding the trying conditions to which the troops were subjected.

Uniform Closing is the rule in Townsville, as in most Queensland towns supporting several chemists. Here, again, one man may cause a lot of discomfort.

South Queensland.

Visitors to Brisbane during the month included Miss I. Scowen, Gympie; F. E. Smith, Maryborough; H. C. McIntosh, Rockhampton; H. E. Barnes, Killarney. Miss Scowen has been appointed dispenser at the Brisbane Hospital, vice Mr. H. J. Gard, who is in camp with the troops.

Pharmaceutical Councillors and the War.—Owing to the fact that two councillors have volunteered for service in the A.A.M.C., the council of the society has passed a resolution keeping their positions vacant until they return. Lieutenant Hall is with the First Expeditionary Forces, and Mr R. C. Rutter will go with the second.

Control of Trade Act.

The Board of Control have given the decision that retail prices shall be as before the war. Infants' food and patent medicines come under this category. Allen and Hanbury's food has now to be sold one penny cheaper than the P.A.T.A. has fixed, and Mellins' food is also lower. Apparently the P.A.T.A. prices are all ignored. The North Queensland Board have gone so far as to fix the prices of Ergot, Opium, Morphine, Arsenic, etc. To what absurdities the lay mind flies! In South Queensland the fixing of wholesale prices to that of pre-war times is another absurdity. At this rate wholesalers will stand to lose if they carry on business at all. The Board of Control have overlooked the

one outstanding feature in business, viz., the supply and demand. The latter now exceeds the former. One wholesale dealer pertinently remarked to the writer that prices will go down as well as go up, and as suddenly. Therefore, wholesalers are debarred from stocking up against future requirements. On the whole, it would be as logical for the Board of Control to issue an edict insisting on the wholesale druggists supplying all orders that may come along as to fix on prices as at present.

Business Conditions.

Business is going on as usual. No actual stoppage of supplies has occurred up to date, but wholesalers are wisely cutting down quantities of those articles where a shortage is possible. Bromides, potassium salts, acetyl-salicylic acid, Protargol, Bals Copaiba are showing signs of giving out. A certain amount of stocks are on the water or are in port awaiting delivery, which will relieve the tension somewhat; but on all these goods there is the addition of war risk which will increase the price at least 10 per cent.

Off to the Front.

Since last writing several young pharmacists have joined the expeditionary troops either in the capacity of dispensers or as combatants, and are in camp. Among these are Messrs. Reg. C. Rutter, a pharmaceutical councillor; R. C. Morley, son of Mr. C. Morley, of Tweed Heads; H. J. Gard, of the Brisbane Hospital; F. H. Phillips, who has taken the position of Lieutenant Hall at Victoria Barracks; H. W. Powel; T. Clarke, son of Mr. D. J. Clarke; Jack Atherton, son of Mr. W. A. Atherton, of Rockhampton; — Horsley, of the Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Townsville.

A Forward Move.

The Pharmacy Board has discussed, and has approved of a motion put forward by the council of the society, inviting the Federal Government to enquire into the manufacture of chemicals in Australia, and to use its influence with the Home Government to permit the use of, duty free, spirit for manufacturing purposes.

Disloyal.

A report was placed before the last meeting of the council of the society, in which several chemists were accused of keeping their shops open at times otherwise than was agreed upon. A warning was issued to those who are members that this state of affairs will not be tolerated.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

The War and Chemicals.

The article by Mr. Lipsham in your last issue was both timely and instructive. It showed that Germany possessed many natural sources of chemical wealth which added to their technical training and commercial adaptability, accounts for much of their success in cornering the world's supply of fine chemicals and synthetic drugs. The world is now in the position of having its leaning post knocked away, and must soon find some others. In England they regard free alcohol for chemical purposes as only one of the factors necessary—they have slept so long on their possibilities. Mr. Lipsham, in summing up the factors for producing them in Australia, is but "beating the air" when he says of the cost of labour that it can be "removed" by a more vigorous policy of immigration. The numbers are up against this. We may have to pay more for alcohol—it is futile to ask to pay less.

Our Internal Troubles.

In Australia in general, and South Australia in particular, the prospect of a severe drought is facing us, and the Micawber-like attitude of our politicians, always hoping that something would turn up, is now wearing a serious attitude. In this instance also the unexpected has happened, and no rain has fallen, and the streets are full of unemployed men. Of course, it is easy to be wise after the event, but men are paid big salaries to be wise before.

Salicylate of Sodium.

The possible difficulty of obtaining this at a reasonable price has brought out some formulæ, some of which might be improved upon. In the 3rd edition of *Martindale*, 1884, the following is given on the authority of Squibb (page 26):—

Sol. Sodii Salicyl (1 in 6).
Salicylic Acid Crystals, 437 grains.
Sodæ Bicarb., 270 grains.
Dist. Water, ℥ 4.

Mix, and when effervescence ceases filter, and add Aq. dist. over the filter to make the filtrate measure ℥ 6.

I may say that before Schering had so exploited Sod. Sal. and rendered it unnecessary, I often had to fill a ℥xxx bottle from this formula, and I found that 1 in 6 gr xi-℥j was a very handy strength—better than 1 in 3. Acid Salicylic is fairly plentiful. It is interesting to turn over these old editions of *Martindale* and see how things have progressed. The first and second editions both appeared in 1883, a modest volume of 330 pages and 1900 items; yet small as these were they made their mark.

The Kaiser as a "Paranoia."

In the papers the supposed mental state of the Kaiser is often alluded to. He is suspected of megalomania or swelled-headedness, a com-

mon complaint in many others, also as a paranoia, which is a most serious matter in a ruler of the world. The following letter from Dr Napier, of Adelaide, will be interesting —

"Sir,—In your issue of to-day appears an extract from the *New York World*. It is so pertinent and pithy that it speaks for itself. But as the term 'paranoia' is used in relation to the Kaiser's conduct in declaring war on practically all other European nations, possibly your readers generally would like a definition of the term. Paranoia is applied by many of the old writers as a general term to all varieties of insanity. This may range from mental instability or eccentricity, or mental weakness, to deliriums, monomanias, or acute dementia. Associated with these conditions are various forms of general constitutional, brain and spinal cord, and muscular diseases. If it is possible that the Kaiser is not mentally responsible for his actions, and is only, as were Alexander the Great, Nero, and Julius Cæsar, irresponsible at times, if not generally, for his actions, we must face the facts and remedy the evil as speedily as possible. One greater Emperor was exiled; why not he? I am, etc.,

"A. D. LEITH NAPIER."

A German Chemist's Fate.

News has been received in Switzerland (says the *Adelaide Advertiser*) that Bentheim, the distinguished German chemist, was killed in the early stages of the German operations in Belgium. Bentheim worked in Frankfort at the George Speyer Haus, the great physiological research institute. He was known as the greatest authority on organic arsenic compounds, and Professor Ehrlich, in an obituary notice in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, states that his work was responsible for the discovery of "606" (Salvarsan). It is announced that Bentheim's death was one of the first in the war.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at Hobart on September 17, 1914, at 10 a.m.

Present—Messrs. M. Rushton (President), H. Y. Gould, W. B. Drake, H. Sidwell and T. James.

Messrs. Weaver and Eberhard sent apologies.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Arthur Carlton's application for a poisons licence at Derby was approved, being found in order.

The Chief Health Officer, as a Royal Commission, wrote thanking the Board for the information re dispensaries sent on from last meeting.

Police reported that G. K. Brown had left Zeehan to join Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Sidwell then moved the motion standing in his name left after discussion showing that it opened up a very large subject, asked leave to withdraw it. Granted.

Accounts amounting to £5 15s. were passed for payment.

Early Closing Act.

An interesting case was heard at the Police Court, Hobart, on September 17, before Mr. W. O. Wise, P.M. The defendant in the case was A. T. Palfreyman, chemist, who was charged with having kept his shop open for the purpose of trade after the prescribed hour.

In giving evidence, Constable Natwin said he called at defendant's shop at 9.5 p.m., and was supplied with a baby's teething ring, or "comforter," which was served to him by defendant, and for which he paid 6d.

Defendant said he sold the teething ring to the constable without hesitation, and would do so to any member of the public. The sale of these articles was very large, and he had always regarded them in the light of necessaries, in view of the fact that on them depended so much of the peace and quietness of the community, through them soothing the babies when they were inclined to be restless and disturb the household.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, said there seemed to be no specific definition as to what was necessary under the Act. In this case the defendant had told the court that he supplied the constable with a teething ring, and could not be expected to get behind a man's mind to find out whether the article was necessary or not. He would therefore dismiss the information.

Bowls.

Mr. C. H. W. West, Champion Chemist Bowler of New South Wales.

During September, Mr. West carried off the Championship of the Chemists' Bowling Club of New South Wales, and incidentally the challenge pairs. The championship rested between Mr. West and Mr. Snelson, but on this occasion Mr. West proved himself the better bowler. On September 23rd, members of the Chemists' Bowling Club gathered together on Victoria Park Green, accompanied by quite a large number of ladies and many members of the wholesale drug trade. Dr. Elliott congratulated Mr. West on his achievement, and handed the trophy—a Gold Wristlet Watch—to Mrs. West. Dr. Elliott said that Mr. West had been successful in other directions. He had worked in Dr. Elliott's laboratory and distinguished himself there, and later on had proved himself a successful pharmacist. Mr. Walter Denyer was the donator of the Championship Trophy.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, Secretary of the Club, was congratulated for the good work he had done in connection with the Club which is now thoroughly organised, with every prospect of enjoying many pleasant seasons. One of the features this season will be the return match against Victorian Chemist Bowlers on a New South Wales Green.

Obituary.

Mr. Robert W. Beddome.

The death was announced on September 25 of Mr. Robert W. Beddome, who for many years past had carried on business as a pharmacist in Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mr. Beddome was born at Currency Creek, South Australia, in 1859. He served his apprenticeship there and came to Victoria about 1879, going as assistant to Mr. G. E. Green, Geelong, in which place he made many friends. He became registered in Victoria in 1883, and for about five years was in business at 160 Elizabeth Street. In 1889 he took over the pharmacy in Bourke-street, which he conducted until the time of his death. The late Mr. Beddome was greatly esteemed by those who knew him, and all his assistants speak very highly of his good qualities. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is qualifying as a pharmacist. Although not an active member of pharmaceutical organisations, he was always glad to contribute his share towards them. He belonged to the Pharmaceutical Society for nearly 25 years, was a member of the P.D.L., and was always willing to assist financially any movement which was for the welfare of pharmacy.

Mr. Benjamin S. Dawson, J.P.

It is with deep regret that we are called upon to chronicle the demise of one of Victoria's oldest and most esteemed pharmacists in the person of Mr. B. S. Dawson, J.P., who passed away at Stawell on September 20 at the ripe old age of 83 years. The deceased gentleman was a native of Gainsborough, Lincoln, England. After completing his schooling he was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist in Leeds, Yorkshire, and after completing his indentures, he, at the age of 21 years, being attracted by the reports of the fabulous riches being won in Victoria, came here, landing in 1852, so that he has been a colonist for 62 years. He followed his profession of chemist and druggist through some of the famous rushes of the "golden fifties," being present at Bendigo, Fiery Creek, Dunolly, Creswick, Ararat, Avoca and also at Eureka, being on that field when the riot took place and at which the clash of arms between the diggers and the military occurred, Mr. Dawson lending valuable assistance in treating the wounded. He was one of the pioneers of the Commercial Street diggings, and it was interesting to hear him relate incidents of the stirring days in the early history of Pleasant Creek. With the decline of the alluvial and the discovery of the quartz formations on the slopes of the Big Hill, he with others, removed to "The Reefs," as Stawell was then called, and commenced business on the site he has occupied ever since. He took considerable interest in public affairs, and when the Borough Council was first formed, on January 14, 1870, he was elected a member of the Council, and did yeoman service in the early history of the place. Of those who formed that first Council Mr. A. B. Clemes is the only living representative. The late Mr. Dawson was elected Mayor on November 15, 1870, and in the following year was again elected to the position. He continued as a member of the Council till November, 1876, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret, as his knowledge of local Government law had been of great assistance to the Council. His services were so highly appreciated that he was presented with an illuminated address by the Council. In the year 1874 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and was for many years chairman of the Bench of local Justices. He was most assiduous in his attendance at Court, rarely missing one of its fixtures. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest honorary justice in the State. He was also one of the oldest members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and remained a subscribing member to the date of his death. He was one of the founders of the Stawell School of Mines, and for many years occupied a position on the School Council. He also took a keen interest in the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was a member of committee. He was also a member of the Stawell School Board of Advice, and the local committee of the Stawell Savings Bank. In all these positions he earned the appreciation and goodwill of his co-workers for his earnestness and strict attention and lucid treatment of the various matters brought forward. Deceased's wife predeceased him some 29 years, and he leaves a grown up family of three sons—Messrs William, Frank and Edward Dawson—and one daughter.

Mr. A. B. Clemes, another old pharmacist, who was associated with the late Mr. Dawson from the very early days, pays a fine tribute to the departed townsman. Mr. Clemes says:—"I take the opportunity of writing a few lines in appreciation of some of the great services rendered to this town by the late Mr. Benjamin Dawson, who has been so prominent a figure in the municipal and social life of Stawell from the days of its early settlement, some fifty-six years ago. Mr. Dawson was ever ready to take his share in the many organisations that arose within that period, having for their object the material, social and civic benefit of Stawell and its surrounding district. Whatever he took part in, he was always prepared to give his heart to the work. Prominent amongst his many public duties was his assiduous attention to the Court of Petty Sessions, of which for many years he was chairman. He had a specially judicial cast of mind, and was highly esteemed as a co-adjutor on the Bench by the long roll of police magistrates stationed at Stawell from time to time. In the many organisations with which he was connected his opinion and judgment were earnestly sought, and it may be said of him, 'Unto him men gave ear and waited, and kept silence for his counsel.'

"He has gone to his rest, leaving behind him the memory of a good life spent in the service of his fellows."

Personal.

Mr. H J Franklin has been relieving at Castlemaine

Mr J J Carroll is relieving Mr L C Langsford, of Stawell

Mr H A Emmison has gone back to Mr D Anderson, Bendigo

Mr. E Coombs is relieving Messrs Kennedy and Co., Warrnambool

Mr W T Browne chemist, Dunboola, died during the month

Mr Robt Tocher, pharmacist, late of Sydney, has returned to London

Mr Wemyss A Gordon is relieving Mr B Wilksch, Yackandandah.

Mr. H W Jones is relieving Mr W B Reid, of Glenferrie-road, Malvern

Mr. W Shakland is managing the late Mr B S Dawson's business at Stawell

Mr E. Coombs has been relieving Mr W B Reid, Glenferrie-road, Malvern.

Mr. A L. Craven is relieving Mr W J Williams, Wellington-parade, East Melbourne

Mr J J. Ellis is at present managing the business of the late Thos Beckingsale, of Brunswick.

Mr Harold E Bailey relieves B. P. Dartnell, Clarendon-street, South Melbourne, this month

Mr J J Morgan, lately with H. J. Mewkill, St Arnaud, has gone to W O. Straede, Oakleigh.

Mr F G A. Barnard, Kew, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Central Bailiwick of Victoria

Mr A Madge is relieving Mr A Bell, Inglewood, while the latter is in Melbourne on a short business visit

Mr A M Steinthal, who recently passed his final examination, is relieving at the Alfred Hospital for six months

Mr Alick Chapman has joined the forces at Broadmeadows as Sergeant Compounder, to go with the Second Expeditionary Force

Mr C. C. Clothier, who has been with Mr McLoughlin, of Natal, and Mr Guard, of Jagersfontein, is going to Mr Say, Benalla.

Mr J M Walker late assistant with Mr A M Palmer, Ballarat, is a member of the second Australian Expeditionary Force

Mr. A L Aylsworth has been relieving Mr F G E Hiscock, of Bacchus Marsh, during the latter's illness, and is now relieving at the Newport branch of the Williamstown Dispensary

Mr Geo. Pleasance, Prahran, left London on October 7 for America, and is returning to Melbourne via Vancouver He leaves there on October 28th, and expects to arrive in Sydney about the 22nd November

Mr A R Bailey, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been laid up for some days with a severe attack of sciatica Mr Bailey's many friends will be glad to hear that he is now recovering

Mr Geo I Say, son of Mr Victor Say, Benalla, has volunteered for service with the New South Wales contingent, and has been accepted as dispenser in the Army Medical Corps

Mr G. F Gulliver, who has been on a visit to England for some months, cabled to his firm on October 3 that he had reached New York. He is expected to return to Melbourne about the middle of November.

Surgeon Major W. Weston Hearne, eldest son of Mr W G. Hearne, Geelong, has been appointed second in command of the field ambulance accompanying the first Australian Expeditionary Force.

Mr Joseph Garrick, president of the Fitzroy and East Melbourne Bowling Club, entertained a large number of bowlers and their friends on the occasion of the Fiftieth Annual opening of the Bowling Green on Saturday afternoon, October 3.

Mr R J Burrows, pharmacist, and Mr F. J. Mathias, late with Mr. R. W Wilkinson, Spring Street, Melbourne, have been accepted as members of the second Australian Overseas Expeditionary Force. Mr F F. Eddie (apprenticed to Mr E. H. Leete) has also been accepted.

Mr Leo A Koch, late of Toorak, writes that he is now sole proprietor of the business of "John Watson," George Street, Sydney, his partner, Mr Hamilton, having retired from the firm. Mr. Koch retains the sole agency in Australia and New Zealand for the Pasteur Institute of Paris. His Victorian friends will join with us in wishing him every success in his venture. The history of the firm of "John Watson" extends back for 63 years

Mr F Longmore and Mrs. Longmore left London for Paris on July 30th On reaching the French capital, war conditions made it desirable to leave again They managed to get a train to Boulogne on August 1st, by standing all the way, and doing without food. On the channel steamer they could only get standing room, and again had to do without food. On August 8th they left by the *Dover Castle* for Durban, South Africa, where they expected to spend some weeks with their daughter

A Curious Coincidence.—At the October meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria the President (Mr. C. E. Towl) was confronted by a curious coincidence. It is a melancholy duty of the President to sign his name in the official register across the names of deceased pharmacists, to mark their erasure from the Pharmaceutical Register At the meeting in question the following three names were erased —Messrs. B. S. Dawson, R. W Beddome, and B. A. Attwell Strange to say, the next entry in the Register after Mr Dawson (No 43) was the name of the President's father (Mr Edward Towl, No 44); the next entry after Mr Beddome's name (No. 731), was that of the President (No. 735); whilst the next entry after Mr Attwell's name (No. 1065) was that of Mr A L. Ogg (No 1066), whose father was the founder of Chas. Ogg and Co., of which business Mr Towl is now the pro-

prietor. The arm of coincidence is sometimes said to be a long one, but we venture to say that a string of circumstances such as have been above narrated have never happened before in any community, and are never likely to happen again.

Trade Notes.

Mr. T. A. Lakeland has purchased the business of Mr. P. W. Merfield, at 167 High-street, Kew.

Mr. F. Wheeler, late of Alexandra, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. John Woods, Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Thermogene.—Messrs. Fassett and Johnson, Sydney, notify that "Thermogene" is now on the New South Wales P.A.T.A., retailing at 1/3 per packet. Purchased under the bonus scheme, in 6 doz., 3 doz., or less quantities, Thermogene shows an excellent profit. It therefore pays to show and push Thermogene, which owes its sale largely to its use and recommendation by the medical profession.

Pacolol is a disinfectant of the liq. cresolis saponatus type, and is claimed to be superior to the best of the German fluids, having a carbolic coefficient on *Bacillus typhosus* equal to 3.18, and giving a clear mixture with distilled water. The makers—Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., 15 Elm Street, London, W.C.—emphasise the fact that Pacolol is British made. The contract for the supply of "Hycol" disinfecting-fluid to the South African Government Railways has been secured by Pearson's Antiseptic Co.

Secret Remedies in Norway.—A new Act, limiting the sale of secret remedies and other preparations, has been passed at the instigation of the Social and Industrial Department of the Norwegian Ministry. Special permission has to be obtained by chemists and others for the sale of patent medicines and other goods of this type. It is illegal to advertise goods which are not allowed to be sold by chemists over the counter. Advertisements of nostrums offered for sale from other countries are forbidden, and the importation of the same is strictly prohibited. The other provisions of the Act are calculated to kill the traffic in many secret remedies.

"300 Ready-to-Use Ads."—Mr Charles L. Archbold has made a collection of 300 ads. written by himself and other experts especially for the use of pharmacists, and they are now published by The Spatula Publishing Company, of Boston, U.S.A., and sold at 4/6, post free. They are so arranged that they may be cut out of the book as needed, and sent to the local newspaper, or to the printer, as copy from which to make counter slips. The ads. are concisely and forcibly written, and should be found very useful by any pharmacist who questions his own ability to write advertising matter, or does not have the time to do so. Almost every article found in a pharmacy has one or more ads. describing it. Nearly all the ads., which, by the way, are printed only on one side of the page, are illustrated by apropriate cuts, which may or may not be used, as desired.

Market Reports.

The latest market report from London indicates that Acetone and Mercurials have doubled in price. Sodium Hyposulphite and Potassium Bicarbonate have tripled in price. Lead Acetate has quadrupled in price. (Cabled advice, dated London, 16th October.)

Births & Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

O'Halloran—Hopkinson.—On the 23rd September, at St. John's Church, Clifton Hill, by Rev. Fr. Conlon, H. J. O'Halloran, chemist, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Halloran, Nicholson Street, North Carlton, to Eva, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hopkinson, Delbridge Street, North Fitzroy.

DEATHS.

Beckingsale.—On the 23rd September, at Dr Stirling's private hospital, Thomas, the beloved husband of Georgina (Teanie), 414 Sydney Road, Brunswick, and third loved son of Mrs. Beckingsale and the late George Beckingsale, of Castlemaine.

Beddome.—On the 25th September (after a short illness), at his residence, "Romsey," Tooronga Road, East Malvern, Robert Winter, the dearly beloved husband of Sarah Beddome, loving father of Lily, Elsie, and Ruby Beddome, aged 55 years.

Browne.—On the 12th October, at Dimboola, W. T. Browne, chemist, beloved husband of Martha Browne, and beloved father of Monty and Val Browne, aged 54 years.

Dawson.—On 26th September, at his residence, Stawell, Benjamin S. Dawson, J.P., aged 83 years. A colonist of 62 years.

Goodman.—On 26th September, at "St. Andrews," Ormsby Grove, Toorak, the dearly loved wife of D. H. Goodman, chemist, aged 66.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

VERY Old-established BUSINESS on electric tram route about twenty minutes from city, excellent position, splendid opportunity for energetic man who would combine dentistry. Very satisfactory reasons for selling. Particulars to principals only, from—"Gentian." C/o Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE

HANDSOME MARBLE SODA FOUNTAIN, American pattern, complete, £12 10s.—a splendid money-making side line. The owner having two machines, wishes to dispose of one that he cannot utilize. J. Garrick, chemist, 294 Smith-street, Collingwood.

NOTICES.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

OVERSEAS' EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

PHARMACISTS, ASSISTANTS AND REGISTERED APPRENTICES who enlist as members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces are requested to notify the Board of their enlistment in order that their names may be recorded in the books, and that any privileges they are entitled to may be conserved to them.

C. L. BUTCHERS.
Registrar

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the members of PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED will be held at the registered office of the Company, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1914, at 8.30 p.m.

BUSINESS

1. To confirm the minutes of the statutory meeting.

2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

3. To elect four Directors. Messrs. F. Buckhurst, G. Francis, H. J. Mewkill and C. E. Towl retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible, and are offering themselves for re-election.

4. To elect an Auditor, and to fix remuneration of same. Mr. Thomas Woodward, the retiring Auditor, has been nominated for re-election.

5. To consider the position with regard to the threatened encroachment of dispensaries on the business of pharmacists.

6. To transact such other business of which the prescribed notice has been given.

And notice is hereby further given that immediately after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company will be held at the same place, when the following resolution will be submitted to the Company, namely:—

"That the objects of the Company be altered so as to include power to transact business throughout the Commonwealth of Australia, and that the Memorandum of Association of the Company be modified accordingly (a) by deleting sub-clause four of clause two thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following words, namely:—

"'To co-operate with and assist the Pharmacy Board of any State of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Pharmaceutical Society of any State of the Commonwealth of Australia or any other Board, Society or Association in any other State having similar aims or objects'; and

"'(b) by adding after the words 'for the purpose of its business,' and before the words 'to make, accept, endorse, and execute,' in sub-clause eleven of clause two thereof, the following words, namely:

"'To publish books, documents, journals, pamphlets, or transactions, and to acquire the whole or partial ownership in the copyright of such publications'; and

"(c) by adding after the end of sub-clause eleven of clause two thereof a new sub-clause in the following words, namely:—

"'(12) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the Commonwealth of Australia, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and by or through local boards, trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.'"

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be held on *Wednesday, 9th December, 1914*, at the same place, at the hour of *eleven o'clock* in the forenoon.

By order of the Board,
C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Dated at Melbourne, 20th October, 1914.

WHY BUY GERMAN GOODS?

NEUROGEN

The Tonic Nerve Food.
Made in Australia from Australian Products.

A scientific preparation of 85% Casein (the principal Albumenoid constituent of milk) with 15% of Combined Glycerophosphates (the most successful Nerve Restorer) now being prescribed by the Medical Profession.

BIG PROFITS. QUICK REPEATS.

Handsome Show Cards. Free Samples for Doctors. Stocked by all leading Chemists.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses, or L. H. BALLANTYNE, Melbourne.

On one side of the Counter

A CONFIDENT TRADER

On the other side of the Counter

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Two Effects!

and above everything—THE CAUSE,

THE McCASKEY SYSTEM

of Book-keeping Without Books

(The Dumb, Faithful Auditor).

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W.H.E.

OF IMPORTANCE TO RETAIL CHEMISTS!

Are **you** participating in the **profits** arising from the stocking and **selling** of the **'Dearborn' products?**

Why not be an up-to-date man, and increase to **meet the demands** of the **purchasing public,** which are now more for our lines than they ever were. Intending **purchasers will not wait** while supplies are obtained from the wholesale centres, which means **lost sales** and the **33 1 3 profit** passed over the counter.

No War increase in cost has been authorised by us on any of our products. **Order now** these lines before the public

Preparation.	Price per dozen.	Price to Public.	Preparation	Price per dozen	Price to Public
ALLACITE	35 7	4 - nett	PARSIDIUM JELLY	16 -	1 9 nett
BORANIUM	35 7	4 - ,,	PERCOL	35 7	4 - ,,
CLEMINITE	35 7	4 - ,,	PHEMINOL	56 5	6 3 ,,
COLLIANDUM	35 7	4/- ,,	PILENTA SOAP	16 -	1 9 ,,
JETTALINE	48 10	5 6 ,,	PROLACTUM	16 -	1 9 ,,
MENNALINE	56 5	6 3 ,,	STALLAX	35 7	4 - ,,
MERCOLISED WAX	48 10	5 6 ,,	TEKKO PASTE	35 7	4 - ,,
ONALITE	35 7	4 - ,,	SILMERINE	35 7	4 - ,,

For quantities of less than one dozen, your Wholesaler will charge **36 -** for **35 7** lines, **57 -** for **56 5** lines, and **49 -** for **48 10** lines.

Wholesale only supplied direct.

DEARBORN LIMITED,

GRACE HOUSE, CLARENCE ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Dental Specialties.

ELLIOTT & CO. (EDINBURGH) LTD.

Have several unique Dental Specialties as undernoted: –

UNIVERSAL PATENT TEETH (ALL PLATINUM) are made with hollow platinum pins They are guaranteed to be as strong as any solid pin teeth ever made, and the hollow tube effects a saving of 33⅓% of platinum. Made in a magnificent range of moulds and shades.

PARAGON SOLID PIN TEETH—Typical English body of great strength. American and English types and shades.

PARAGON DIATORIC TEETH—Anatomical and general types.

PARAGON RUBBER DAM. Odourless, non tearing, non-puckering. Perfect.

Our goods can be obtained from all Colonial Dealers of repute. Address enquiries otherwise to

4 NORTH ST. DAVID STREET, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil. min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

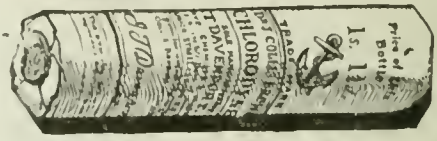
ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY GENUINE.



From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD (of London).

"It is now nearly eleven years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fighters for protected profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.** At a time when the Association had few supporters, and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundations of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although, of course, we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection, seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

The Best Medicine for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA

and in the Cough

of **BRONCHITIS**

and **CONSUMPTION.**

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and

Simple **DYSENTERY.**

A well-proved palliative
in the pains of

NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT.

Checks **FEVERISHNESS,**

and effectually cuts short
all attacks of

SPASMS and **COLIC.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

None Genuine without the words

"Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE"

on the Stamp.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT Ltd., London, S.E.

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

Neave's Food

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
—Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.

A Mother's Testimony: Mrs. J. KAIN, 6, Rockingham Road, Doncaster, writes:" DOCTOR—— ADVISED ME TO GIVE MY TWIN BOYS OF SIX WEEKS OLD YOUR NEAVE'S FOOD I have reason to be grateful to my Doctor for his advice, because I have never lost a night's rest with any of my children, and they have cut their teeth without any trouble. Your Food also does away with all need of medicine and castor oil."—*22nd August, 1912.*

British Medical Journal: "Well adapted for the use of children and aged people . . . . . much used by mothers nursing and by invalids."

Has for many years been used in the Russian Imperial Family.

Nearly 90 Years' Reputation. **GOLD MEDALS London, 1900 & 1906, also Paris.**

NEAVE'S MILK FOOD.

FOR THOSE REQUIRING A STARCHLESS MILK FOOD FOR BABIES FROM BIRTH. INSTANTLY PREPARED BY ADDING HOT WATER ONLY, & NOT NEEDING THE ADDITION OF MILK, ETC.

DR.—, D.SC., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports: "When diluted with 7 to 8 parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

A DOCTOR writes: "Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . . suitably diluted is a *safe substitute for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather.*"

Awarded Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene, London, for Purity and Quality.

Sold everywhere in Tins specially packed for Australasia.

"Hints about Baby," by a Trained Nurse, sent free on application to the manufacturers, mentioning this publication,
JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Australasian Agency: FRASER, RAMSAY, PTY., LTD.,
Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Wellington, Dunedin and Auckland.

Emol-Keleet.

Reg'd Trade Mark.

A Natural Emollient Dusting Powder.

Authoritatively recommended for Skin Treatment.

The "LANCET" says:

"On account of its remarkable velvety smoothness it should possess a unique value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, etc., and for allaying irritation. We have not examined a more unctuous earth."

EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

Samples and Literature supplied to the Medical Profession on request.

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5 and 7, BARRACK STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W., and
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The "ADAPTABLE" Enema.

(Pat. No. 10118/07)

FOR SELF-MANIPULATION.

Has a Separate Tube with Bulb attached for producing a Continuous Action of Suction and Injection.

English Chemist's Price 45 - per doz., from Wholesale Houses
English Minimum Retail Price, 5/- each.
Packed in an attractive Card Box.

The "STERILENDUM" Enema.

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STERILIZABLE IN ITS ENTIRETY.

No Metal Parts. Guaranteed Not to Split
Fitted with Aseptic Class Pipes and Valves

English Chemist's Price, 33/9 per doz., from Wholesale Houses
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A GUARANTEED RELIABLE SEAMLESS ENEMA (Large Bulb.)

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GUARANTEED NOT TO SPLIT.

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Fitted Complete with Bone Rectum and Gum Vagina Pipe and Leather Shield in an Attractive Card Box, Labelled.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL AUSTRALASIAN WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The Brand—"INGRAM'S"—upon Enemas is a Guarantee of Quality

Manufacturers: J. G. INGRAM & SON,

Original Patentees of the Seamless Enemas, and the

Ingram's Seamless Enemas

The "ATALANTA" Enema.
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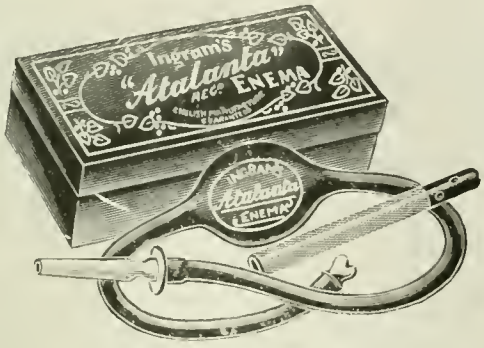

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(Large Bulb).

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A STERILIZABLE ENEMA FOR SELF USE.
Easily Handled in any Position.
Fitted with Aseptic Glass Pipes and Valves, or, if desired, with Bone Pipe.

English Chemist's Price, 27/6 per doz., from Wholesale Houses
English Minimum Retail Price, 3/- each.
Fitted Complete in Attractive Card Box, Labelled.

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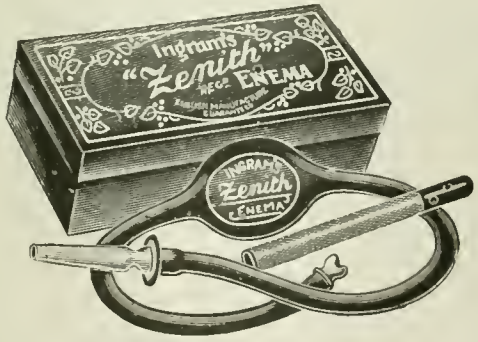

A GOOD QUALITY SEAMLESS ENEMA
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Fitted Complete with Bone Rectum and Gum Vagina Pipe and Leather Shield in an Attractive Card Box, Labelled.

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(Registered).

A RELIABLE QUALITY SEAMLESS ENEMA (Ordinary Bulb).

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English Minimum Retail Price, 2/6 each.
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The Brand—"INGRAM'S"—upon Enemas is a Guarantee of Quality

Hackney Wick, London, England.

Largest Manufacturers of Seamless Enemas in the World.

EURESOL

pro capillis.

According to a very large number of medical men—amongst them leading authorities whose names at once command respect—Euresol pro capillis is the most reliable **Hair Grower** and **Dandruff Eradicator** science has yet offered. Simply by mixing it with spirit and water an elegant and effective scalp lotion can be made.

A ready-made

EURESOL HAIR TONIC

is also put on the market by Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne. An elegant preparation, discreetly scented, neatly got up, unsurpassed in efficacy. Write for the literature, and we will prove it. Stock it, and you will sell it.

KNOLL & CO. LTD.,

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He's Expecting You

Through the "A.J.P."

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FOR USE IN THE BATH AND TOILET BASIN.

SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Alopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel.

SULPHAQUA SOAP.

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

In Boxes of ½ doz. and 1 doz. BATH CHARGES, 2 doz. TOILET CHARGES, and ½ doz. SOAP TABLETS.

Obtainable from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney; The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney; Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne; A. M. Bickford & Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co, Albany, W.A.; Taylor & Colledge Ltd., Brisbane; F. H. Faulding & Co., Perth; Hatton & Laws, Launceston, etc.

The S.P. CHARGES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, St. Helens, England.

"SULPHAQUA" is stocked by the leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, U.S. America, etc.

SYRUPUS HYDRIODICI ACIDI (Gardner.)

Iodine Strength—6.66 grains of pure resublimed Iodine in each fluid ounce.
GARDNER'S SYRUP contains 1.28 per cent Hydriodic Acid. Each fl. drm. = gr. iii Iodid. Potas. or Sodium.
DOSE: 1 to 4 fluid drachms. Should always be given *after* meals and *well* diluted with water. Should *not* be *combined* with other remedies.
PURPOSE: Furnishes Iodine in the most assimilable and *least irritant* form. Should replace Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide and Strontium Iodide because it is exceedingly agreeable to the taste, does not disturb functional activity and will *not cause indigestion*.
INDICATIONS: Rheumatism, Tertiary Syphilis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Goiter, Eczema, Lead Poisoning, and other Iodine Indications.
Incompatible with alkaloids, hydrates, carbonates, and most metallic salts.

SYRUPUS AMMONII HYPOPHOSPHITIS (Gardner.)

PURPOSE: Designed as a stimulating expectorant, resolvent and tonic. Preferable to Ammonium Chloride because of its palatability and its action on metabolism. (It stimulates functional activity.)
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Incompatible with free acids, alkalies, chlorates, or other oxygen liberating compounds.
DOSE: 1 to 2 fluid drachms, p.r.n. May be given diluted or not according to taste. Need *not* be combined with codein, heroin, morphin, or other narcotics and anodynes, as it soothes the irritated respiratory mucous membrane without the aid of these drugs. Contains 16 grs. C.P. Ammon. Hypophos. to fl. oz.

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FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE
At the International Medical Congress for

Duncan's "Pure" CHLOROFORM
Duncan's "Pure" Anaesthetic ETHER (sp. .720)
Duncan's ETHYL CHLORIDE—
Duncan's ORGANO-THERAPEUTIC Products.

Our CHLOROFORM, ETHER, and ETHYL CHLORIDE are actually in general use in the Principal London and Provincial Hospitals, in Private Practice, and Dental Consulting Rooms in Great Britain.

STOCKS held at Sydney, N.S.W., of Chloroform, "Pure," Green Label and Blue Label, and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether in 16oz., 8oz., and 4oz. bottles (stpd.) by D. A. GREENLEES, Sole Distributing Agent for DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., Edinburgh and London.

Samples of Chloroform (B.P. grade), and Pure Anaesthetic Ether on application from Hospitals and Medical Professions.

Messrs. CHEMIST and STOREKEEPER!

You should be sure to have this line in stock.

KEPHALDOL is a standard remedy—it shows you over a 25 per cent. return. It is listed on the P.A.T.A. in all States.

It is an all "year round remedy," and does not depend on seasons. It is freely and largely advertised.

You can stock it, safe in the knowledge that you cannot lose on it. Wholesalers are authorised to re-purchase unsold stocks upon request. We guarantee to create a steady demand.

KEPHALDOL gives great satisfaction to the public, and is a wonderful repeater.

We are selling over one thousand tubes weekly on direct postal orders, and will be glad when these cease and the retailer supplies the public.

The public is partial to the large size tube in repeat orders. Our records show 52 per cent. of all repeat orders to be for large size tubes.

We will supply show cards—counter self-seller cards, displaying ½ doz. small size tubes, and any number of giant dummy cartons for window displays upon request. WILL BE SENT POST FREE.

KEPHALDOL retails at 1/6 and 3/6, the large tubes containing three times the quantity of the small size. All wholesalers carry stocks.

KEPHALDOL CO., 30 Ash St., Sydney.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

BOX'S PILLS

SAVE

Doctor's Bills

ROBT. ADDIS & SON

London Brush Works,
London Fields, London, N.E., Eng.

MAKERS OF GENUINE

SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

Patent. No. 6645.

A Brush made before their Majesties The King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 22 Young-street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their window by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

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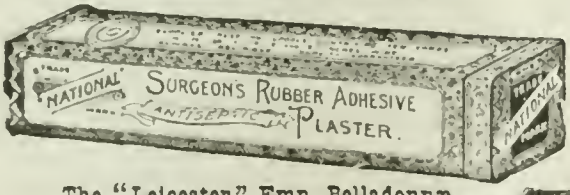
ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS.



Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick at once and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:—

¼-in.	½-in.	¾-in.	1-in.	1½-in.	2-in.	3-in.	Per doz Spools
9-	10-	12 6	15-	19-	23-	30/-	

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonna

In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3 6 per dozen.
Your Belladonna Plaster *is the best* I have ever used."—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England, Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

ATKIN'S QUININE TONIC WINE

Meets with a ready sale.

TELEPHONE 1321.

Wholesale Agents—Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rocke, Tempeitt and Co., Duerdin and Salesbury.

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Where many advertisers fail is in not realising that it is not enough merely to create a demand among consumers. The retailer, too, needs looking after by well-organised solicitation *and the intelligent use of the trade paper.* In other words it is necessary not only to make the public realise the advantage of *buying* certain goods, but also to make the retailer realise the advantage to him of *selling* those goods.

WILLIAM MATHER LTD.

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STRENGTHENING AND CAPSICUM.

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SAPROCRESYL

A Non-Corrosive Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

Attractively put up according to an approved and tested formula, and recommended by the Medical Profession as an ideal sterilising and disinfecting agent.

Readily Soluble in Water.

Manufactured in Australia.

Non-Poisonous, if used according to Directions.

PRICE, 8/6 per Gallon.

DUERDIN & SAINSBURY,

Manufacturing Chemists,

MELBOURNE.

BIDWELL'S TOILET BRUSHES

SILVERDRAWN. REGD. 5051.

GOLD MEDAL.

Axminster, Devon, England.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

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FAULDING & CO, Perth.
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"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

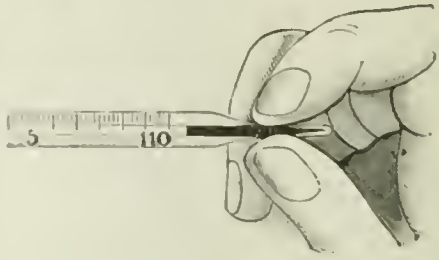
The Greatest Time Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally "I Pray Back"

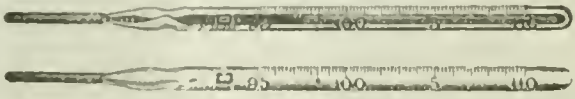
Patented in the United Kingdom America and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass" which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Guaranteed throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in all Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

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Students are recommended to commence not later than October, so as to be prepared to enter for the examination of the Victorian Optical Class, which takes place in November of the following year.

The papers for the course will follow as closely as possible the subject and system of teaching adopted at the Victorian Optical Class, and Students are recommended to sit for the examination of the class at the end of each year.

To be eligible for this course Students must reside outside a radius of 20 miles from Melbourne.

FEES: The Fee for the Twelve Months' Course will be £7 7s. in each section.

The Student will need to provide himself with the following Text Books:—
FOR 1ST SECTION—"Elementary Optics," by Glazebrook.
FOR 2ND SECTION—"The Key to Sight-testing," by Taylor and McKinney.

All correspondence, enquiries, entries, etc., in the first place to be made to Mr. W. NOTT, Hon. Sec., V.O.A., 161 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

SPECIAL INDENTURE FORM.

PHARMACISTS are notified that the Board has adopted a special form of apprenticeship indenture. Copies are obtainable on application. 1s. each, or three for 2s. 6d.

Under the new regulations apprenticeship indentures require to be made out in triplicate and forwarded for registration within three months of the date of their execution.

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C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Author at the Preliminary Examinations after the 1st December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,

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Sydney, 11th June, 1913.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1st and 2nd Dec., 1914.

The following are the compulsory subjects —

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin ...	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English ...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra ...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid ...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a co v

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips, omitting "Alexander's Feast," by Dryden.

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III, xxi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th DEC., 1914. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Dec., 1914.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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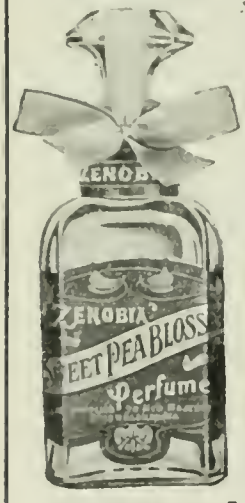

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PHOSFERINE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

All information should be addressed to the Proprietors of "PHOSFERINE."

Messrs. ASHTON & PARSONS Ltd.

La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

OR TO

Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,

PATENT AGENTS.

Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Australasian Depot: 408-410 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

TWO NEW LINES!

We have a Powder that relieves tired, aching and burning feet—

Footsore Powder

Should be sprinkled inside the shoes or stockings. After using it walking becomes a pleasure. It is put up in decorative tins, containing about 4 ozs.

At the following prices—

In gross lots .	**6s. per doz.**
In half-gross lots	**7s. ,,**
In quarter-gross lots	**7s. 6d. ,,**

Liquid Tar Soap

For general toilet use no up-to-date bathroom will be complete without this

FRAGRANT, CONVENIENT, HYGIENIC, INVIGORATING PREPARATION.

It makes an attractive counter display. It is put up in sprinkler-topped bottles, containing about 5 ozs.

YOUR NAME—OUR QUALITY.

It is a splendid shampoo, producing in one minute a foaming lather.

Supplied at the following prices—

In quarter-gross lots	-	**12s. per doz.**
In half-gross lots	-	**11s. ,,**
In one gross lots	-	**10s. ,,**

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. 125 York St. SYDNEY.

Customers come back again and again for

"'HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

The original non-greasy toilet preparation.
Of superlative elegance.

AND

'HAZELINE' CREAM

(Trade Mark)

A beautifying and protecting emollient for sensitive skins.

These excellent preparations should be included in every display of toilet requisites. They are always in season and in steady demand.

They possess those qualities which attract customers, and keep them.

The repeat orders prove how truly profitable they are.

"'HAZELINE' SNOW" is supplied in glass pots, at 10/0 per dozen, subject

'HAZELINE' CREAM is supplied in collapsible tubes of two sizes, at 5/0 and 9/6 per dozen; also in glass pots, at 10/0 per dozen, subject

Showcards sent post free

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
and 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

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